

SEARCH REQUEST FORM

Scientific and Technical Information Center

Requester's Full Name: Kathleen Christman Examiner #: 78182 Date: 01/05/04
 Art Unit: 3713 Phone Number 308-76235 Serial Number: 09/836163
 Mail Box and Bldg/Room Location: CD 10011 Results Format Preferred (circle): PAPER DISK E-MAIL

If more than one search is submitted, please prioritize searches in order of need.

Please provide a detailed statement of the search topic, and describe as specifically as possible the subject matter to be searched. Include the elected species or structures, keywords, synonyms, acronyms, and registry numbers, and combine with the concept or utility of the invention. Define any terms that may have a special meaning. Give examples or relevant citations, authors, etc, if known. Please attach a copy of the cover sheet, pertinent claims, and abstract.

Title of Invention: Automated Computer based reading tutoring systems & methods
 Inventors (please provide full names): J. Haynes, Daniel Fowler, Shannon Beltz

Earliest Priority Filing Date: 01/18/01

**For Sequence Searches Only* Please include all pertinent information (parent, child, divisional, or issued patent numbers) along with the appropriate serial number.*

reading training system which has a student read a passage and then summarize the passage. The summary is graded & feedback is presented to the student.
 Really need the general concept of asking a student to summarize a reading passage. This should be an incredible old concept.

STAFF USE ONLY

Searcher: <u>EMORY DAMRON</u>	Type of Search	Vendors and cost where applicable
Searcher Phone #: <u>305-8587</u>	NA Sequence (#) _____	STN _____
Searcher Location: <u>CP2 2 C8</u>	AA Sequence (#) _____	Dialog <u>✓</u> <u>1987.31</u>
Date Searcher Picked Up: <u>1/7/04 (3PM)</u>	Structure (#) _____	Questel/Orbit _____
Date Completed: <u>1/8/04 (2PM)</u>	Bibliographic <u>✓</u>	Dr.Link _____
Searcher Prep & Review Time: <u>200 min</u>	Litigation _____	Lexis/Nexis _____
Clerical Prep Time: <u>0</u>	Fulltext <u>✓</u>	Sequence Systems _____
Online Time: <u>220 min</u>	Patent Family _____	WWW/Internet <u>✓</u> <u>Google</u>
	Other _____	Other (specify) _____

L Number	Hits	Search Text	DB	Time stamp
-	9	cloze	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; DERWENT	2004/01/06 10:28
-	536	(reading near3 (tutor\$3 education train\$3)) and summary	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; DERWENT	2004/01/06 10:31
-	9	((reading near3 (tutor\$3 education train\$3)) and summary) and keyword	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; DERWENT	2004/01/06 10:29
-	19	(reading near3 (tutor\$3 education train\$3)) and summarize	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; DERWENT	2004/01/06 10:35
-	2	(reading near2 passage) with (summary summarize)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; DERWENT	2004/01/06 11:01
-	2	(instructional near2 passage) with (summary summarize)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; DERWENT	2004/01/06 11:01
-	260	reading adj2 comprehension	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; DERWENT	2004/01/06 12:37
-	106	(reading adj2 comprehension) and 434/\$.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; DERWENT	2004/01/06 13:07
-	165	(reading adj2 comprehension) and writ\$3	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; DERWENT	2004/01/06 13:10

Set	Items	Description
S1	1093519	SYSTEM? ?
S2	1249033	METHOD? ?
S3	975058	PROCESS??
S4	427884	PROCEDURE?
S5	324464	TUTOR? OR INSTRUCT? OR TEACH? OR DRILL?
S6	125334	EDUCAT? OR LEARN? OR TRAIN? OR PEDAGOG?
S7	159199	READ?(5N) (SKILL? OR COMPREHEN? OR APTITUD? OR ABILIT? OR UNDERSTAND? OR EXERCIS??? OR PRACTIC??? OR TEST? OR EXAM??????-??)
S8	769499	GRADE? ? OR GRADING OR EVALUAT? OR RATE? ? OR RATING OR ANALYS? OR ANALYZ? OR SCORE? ? OR SCORING
S9	448235	TEST OR TESTS OR TESTED OR TESTING
S10	128559	INTERACTIVE? OR INTER()ACTIVE? OR FEEDBACK? OR FEED?()BACK OR CLOSED()LOOP OR CLOSEDLOOP
S11	161465	ADAPTIV? OR DYNAMIC?
S12	745747	SUMMARY? OR SUMMARIE? OR SUMMARIS? OR SUMMERIZ? OR ANSWER? OR RESPONSE? ?
S13	832225	SYNOPS? OR ABSTRACT? OR THUMBNAIL? OR BRIEF? OR PASSAGE? ?
S14	126041	ALGORITHM? OR WORKSTATION? OR WORK()STATION?
S15	155774	DESKTOP? OR DESK() (TOP OR TOPS) OR PROCESSOR? ?
S16	82310	AUTOMATED?
S17	282004	COMPUTER? ?
S18	66286	CPU OR CENTRAL()PROCESS?()UNIT?
S19	17059	COMPUTERIS??? OR COMPUTERIZ???
S20	10469	COMPUTER()BASED OR COMPUTERBASED
S21	310191	HIERARCH? OR TAXONOM? OR CATEGOR? OR CLASSIFY? OR CLASSIFICATION???
S22	146447	IC=(G10L? OR G09B? OR G06K? OR G06F?)
S23	39485	CUSTOMIZ? OR CUSTOMIS? OR PERSONALIS? OR PERSONALIZ? OR (CUSTOM OR TAILOR) () (MADE OR MAKE?) OR INDIVIDUALIS? OR INDIVIDUALIZ?
S24	2698	S1:S4 AND S5:S6(5N)S7
S25	1747	S24 AND S14:S20(5N)S1:S4
S26	1450	S25 AND S8:S9
S27	931	S26 AND S10:S11
S28	919	S27 AND S12:S13
S29	207	S28 AND S8:S9(5N)S12:S13
S30	91	S29 AND S8:S9(5N)S7
S31	83	S30 AND S21:S23
S32	91	S30:S31
S33	60	S32 AND S10:S11(5N) (S7 OR S1:S4)
S34	31	S32 AND S10:S11(5N)S12:S13
S35	66	S33:S34
S36	51	S35 AND PY<2002
S37	51	IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)

? show files

File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2003/Dec W02
(c) 2003 European Patent Office

File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2002/UB=20031225,UT=20031218
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37/5/19 (Item 19 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00699022

Interactive audio-visual foreign language skills maintenance system .
Interaktives audiovisuelles System zum Fremdsprachenunterricht.
Systeme audio-visuel interactif pour des lecons de maintien d'une langue
etrangere.

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

E- **SYSTEMS** INC., (246322), P.O. Box 660248, 6250 LBJ Freeway, Dallas,
Texas 75240, (US), (applicant designated states:
AT;DE;DK;ES;FR;GB;IT;NL

INVENTOR:

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LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

UEXKULL & STOLBERG Patentanwalte (100011), Beselerstrasse 4, D-22607
Hamburg, (DE)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 665523 A2 950802 (Basic)
EP 665523 A3 970108

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 95250010 950126;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 186606 940126

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; DE; DK; ES; FR; GB; IT; NL

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G09B-019/06 ; G09B-005/06

ABSTRACT EP 665523 A2

A computer, responsive to user input, controls the presentation of an audio-visual work to a user. Through the selection of several **interactive** learning options, support and reinforcement of the learning **process** is provided. In particular, the **computer** interacts with the user to challenge the user's understanding of the audio-visual work. In connection with the presentation of foreign language works, the user interacts with the computer in role playing, transcription, translation, fill-in-the-blanks and speech repetition activities designed to teach the user to speak the foreign language. Furthermore, as the audio-visual work is presented, a computer generated transcription or translation is displayed for user contemplation, and the user may interact with the computer by requesting the display of grammatical, cultural and geographic notes the further assist in the learning **process** . (see image in original document)

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 135

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 950802 A2 Published application (A1with Search Report
;A2without Search Report)

Search Report: 970108 A3 Separate publication of the European or
International search report

Withdrawal: 980408 A2 Date on which the European patent application
was deemed to be withdrawn: 970709

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPAB95	1893
SPEC A	(English)	EPAB95	6016
Total word count - document A			7909
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			7909

37/5/43 (Item 43 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00771350 **Image available**

**DIAGNOSTIC SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR PHONOLOGICAL AWARENESS, PHONOLOGICAL
PROCESSING, AND READING SKILL TESTING**
**SYSTEME ET PROCEDE DE DIAGNOSTIC POUR L'EVALUATION DES CAPACITES
D'IDENTIFICATION PHONOLOGIQUE, DE TRAITEMENT PHONOLOGIQUE ET DE LECTURE**

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

COGNITIVE CONCEPTS INC, Suite 300, 990 Grove Street, Evanston, IL 60201,
US, US (Residence), US (Nationality)

Inventor(s):

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MAERLENDER Art Carl, 10 Xen, Jericho, VT 05465, US

Legal Representative:

LOHSE Timothy W, Gray Cary Ware & Freidenrich LLP, 3340 Hillview Avenue,
Palo Alto, CA 94304, US

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200104863 A1 20010118 (WO 0104863)

Application: WO 2000US18607 20000707 (PCT/WO US0018607)

Priority Application: US 99350791 19990709

Designated States: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK

DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR

LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ

TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G09B-019/00

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 15033

English Abstract

A diagnostic system and method for evaluating one or more phonological awareness, phonological processing and reading skills of an individual to detect phonological awareness, phonological processing and reading skill deficiencies in the individual so that the risk of developing a reading deficiency is reduced and existing reading deficiencies are remediated. The system may use graphical games to test the individual's ability in a plurality of different phonological awareness, phonological processing and reading skills. The system may use speech recognition technology to interact with the games.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un systeme et un procede de diagnostic pour l'evaluation d'une ou plusieurs capacites d'identification phonologique, de traitement phonologique et de lecture chez un individu, visant a deceler les lacunes correspondantes, de maniere a reduire le risque de developpement de retard de la lecture et a pallier les lacunes de lecture existantes. Le systeme peut faire appel a des jeux graphiques permettant de tester plusieurs capacites differentes dans les domaines consideres, et il est possible d'utiliser les techniques de reconnaissance de la parole en interaction avec les jeux.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20010118 A1 With international search report.
Examination 20010510 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of
19th month from priority date

37/5/47 (Item 47 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00454384 **Image available**

METHODS AND APPARATUS FOR DIAGNOSING AND REMEDIATING READING DISORDERS
METHODES PERMETTANT DE DIAGNOSTIQUER ET DE CORRIGER DES RETARDS
D'ACQUISITION DE LA LECTURE ET DISPOSITIF CORRESPONDANT

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

LAWTON Teri A,

Inventor(s):

LAWTON Teri A,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9844848 A1 19981015

Application: WO 98US6926 19980407 (PCT/WO-US9806926)

Priority Application: US 9741916 19970407

Designated States: AU CA IL JP KR AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU
MC NL PT SE

Main International Patent Class: A61B-013/00

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 17965

English Abstract

Reading disorders are diagnosed and remediated in a subject by respectively measuring and improving contrast sensitivity for motion discrimination of the subject. A background (130) is displayed on a monitor (104) with a contrast and a spatial frequency. A **test** window (134) is superimposed over the background (130) and includes a **test** pattern (132) with a contrast and a spatial frequency. The contrasts and the spatial frequencies are within respective ranges which simulate the visual cortical movement **system** of the subject. The **test** pattern (132) is then moved within the **test** window (134). The subject provides a signal indicative of the direction of the subject believes the **test** pattern (132) moved. In **response** to this signal, the contrast of the **test** pattern (132), the spatial frequency of the background (130), or the spatial frequency of the **test** pattern (132) is modified, either by increasing or decreasing its respective value. This **process** is then repeated a number of times, cycling through predetermined combinations of **test** patterns (132) and backgrounds (130). Contrast sensitivity may be measured to determine whether a child is dyslexic. Repeated stimulation by the **methods** and apparatus of the invention improves contrast sensitivity, thereby remediating dyslexia and improving reading ability.

French Abstract

On diagnostique des retards d'acquisition de la lecture chez un sujet en mesurant la sensibilité au contraste en rapport avec la discrimination du mouvement, retards que l'on corrige en améliorant cette sensibilité. On affiche, à cet effet, un arrière-plan (130) sur un écran de visualisation, cet arrière-plan étant contraste et doté d'une fréquence spatiale. On superpose à l'arrière-plan (130) une fenêtre de **test** (134) comportant un motif de **test** (132) contraste et doté d'une fréquence spatiale. Les contrastes et la fréquence spatiale se trouvent compris dans des plages respectives simulant l'aire corticale de perception visuelle des mouvements du sujet. Le motif de **test** (132) est alors déplacé dans la fenêtre de **test** (134) et le sujet émet un signal représentatif de la direction qu'il pense être celle du déplacement. En réponse à ce signal, la fréquence spatiale de l'arrière-plan (130), celle du motif de **test** (132) ou le contraste du motif de **test** (132) se

trouvent modifies, que ce soit par augmentation ou abaissement de leur valeur respective. On repete le **processus** un certain nombre de fois, en etablissant des cycles au moyen de combinaisons predefinies de motifs de **test** (132) et d'arriere-plans (130). Il est, de ce fait, possible de mesurer la sensibilite au contraste et ce, afin d'etablir si l'enfant est ou non dyslexique. Cette reiteration des stimulations, effectuee au titre des methodes de l'invention ainsi qu'a l'aide du dispositif de l'invention, debouche sur une amelioration de la sensibilite au contraste, ce qui permet de corriger la dyslexie et, partant, d'ameliorer l'aptitude a la lecture.

Set	Items	Description
S1	9018635	SYSTEM? ?
S2	1708064	METHOD? ?
S3	4457092	PROCESS??
S4	1764821	PROCEDURE?
S5	1949507	TUTOR? OR INSTRUCT? OR TEACH? OR DRILL?
S6	4673208	EDUCAT? OR LEARN? OR TRAIN? OR PEDAGOG?
S7	205971	READ?(5N) (SKILL? OR COMPREHEN? OR APTITUD? OR ABILIT? OR UNDERSTAND? OR EXERCIS??? OR PRACTIC??? OR TEST? OR EXAM??????-??)
S8	10078755	GRADE? ? OR GRADING OR EVALUAT? OR RATE? ? OR RATING OR ANALYS? OR ANALYZ? OR SCORE? ? OR SCORING
S9	3130902	TEST OR TESTS OR TESTED OR TESTING
S10	1151249	INTERACTIVE? OR INTER()ACTIVE? OR FEEDBACK? OR FEED?()BACK OR CLOSED()LOOP OR CLOSEDLOOP
S11	1071652	ADAPTIV? OR DYNAMIC?
S12	3258828	SUMMARY? OR SUMMARIE? OR SUMMARIS? OR SUMMERIZ? OR ANSWER? OR RESPONSE? ?
S13	5714903	SYNOPS? OR ABSTRACT? OR THUMBNAIL? OR BRIEF? OR PASSAGE? ?
S14	540051	ALGORITHM? OR WORKSTATION? OR WORK()STATION?
S15	1176607	DESKTOP? OR DESK() (TOP OR TOPS) OR PROCESSOR? ?
S16	518071	AUTOMATED?
S17	5322987	COMPUTER? ?
S18	131180	CPU OR CENTRAL()PROCESS?()UNIT?
S19	204825	COMPUTERIS??? OR COMPUTERIZ???
S20	85939	COMPUTER()BASED OR COMPUTERBASED
S21	1971993	HIERARCH? OR TAXONOM? OR CATEGOR? OR CLASSIFY? OR CLASSIFICAT???
S22	0	IC=(G10L? OR G09B? OR G06K? OR G06F?)
S23	899283	CUSTOMIZ? OR CUSTOMIS? OR PERSONALIS? OR PERSONALIZ? OR (CUSTOM OR TAILOR) () (MADE OR MAKE?) OR INDIVIDUALIS? OR INDIVIDUALIZ?
S24	11476	S1:S4 AND S5:S6(5N)S7
S25	1793	S24 AND S1:S4(5N)S14:S20
S26	749	S25 AND S8:S9 AND S10:S11 AND S12:S13
S27	376	S26 AND S10:S11(5N) (S1:S4 OR S8:S9 OR S12:S13)
S28	270	S27 AND S21:S23
S29	376	S27:S28
S30	152	S29 AND S8:S9(5N)S12:S13
S31	3	S29 AND S23(5N)S21
S32	190	S29 AND S10:S11(5N)S8:S9
S33	343	S29 AND S1:S4(3N)S14:S20
S34	151	S30 AND S32:S33
S35	130	S34 AND PY<2002
S36	133	S35 OR S31
S37	131	S36 AND PY<2002
S38	78	RD (unique items)

? show files

File 47:Gale Group Magazine DB(TM) 1959-2004/Dec 31
(c) 2004 The Gale group

File 88:Gale Group Business A.R.T.S.. 1976-2004/Jan 08
(c) 2004 The Gale Group

File 141:Readers Guide 1983-2003/Nov
(c) 2003 The HW Wilson Co

File 436:Humanities Abs Full Text 1984-2003/Nov
(c) 2003 The HW Wilson Co

File 98:General Sci Abs/Full-Text 1984-2003/Nov
(c) 2003 The HW Wilson Co.

File 149:TGG Health&Wellness DB(SM) 1976-2004/Dec W2
(c) 2004 The Gale Group

File 9:Business & Industry(R) Jul/1994-2004/Jan 07
(c) 2004 Resp. DB Svcs.
File 15:ABI/Inform(R) 1971-2004/Jan 08
(c) 2004 ProQuest Info&Learning
File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1990-2004/Jan 08
(c) 2004 The Gale Group
File 80:TGG Aerospace/Def.Mkts(R) 1986-2004/Jan 08
(c) 2004 The Gale Group
File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB 1976-2004/Jan 08
(c)2004 The Gale Group
File 160:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1972-1989
(c) 1999 The Gale Group

38/5,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 47)
DIALOG(R)File 47:Gale Group Magazine DB(TM)
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06091342 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 75247570 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Reaching the Struggling Reader. (Software Review) (Evaluation)
Lankutis, Terry
Technology & Learning, 21, 10, 24
May, 2001
DOCUMENT TYPE: Evaluation ISSN: 1053-6728 LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 1950 LINE COUNT: 00218

ABSTRACT: A variety of products designed to assist students with reading difficulties are reviewed. Don Johnston's Co:Writer is a writing tool that plugs into standard word processing program and helps those who are able to verbalize their thoughts but struggle writing them down. It predicts what the student will attempt to write word by word, using choices from several dictionaries. Lernout & Hauspie's L&H Kurzweil 3000 uses voice recognition and OCR technology to aid readers. Lexia Learning's Lexia Learning **System** supports learning assessment, instruction, practice and reporting for a complete cycle and offers strong diagnostic capabilities. Cognitive Concepts' Earobics 1 for Adolescents and Adults emphasizes phonological awareness skills.

COMPANY NAMES: Don Johnston Developmental Equipment Inc.--Products;
Cognitive Concepts Inc.--Products; Lexia Learning--Products; LERNOUT and
HAUSPIE--Products

DESCRIPTORS: Special education--Computer programs; Word processing
software--Products; Educational software-- **Evaluation**

GEOGRAPHIC CODES/NAMES: 1USA United States

EVENT CODES/NAMES: 350 Product standards, safety, & recalls

PRODUCT/INDUSTRY NAMES: 7372472 (Children's Educational Software);
7372412 (Word Processing Software); 7372470 (Educational & Training
Software); 7372673 (Voice Communications Software)

SIC CODES: 7372 Prepackaged software

NAICS CODES: 51121 Software Publishers

TRADE NAMES: Co:Writer (Word processing software)-- **Evaluation** ; Earobics
1 for Adolescents and Adults (Educational/training software)-- **Evaluation**
; Lexia Learning **System** (Children's educational software)-- **Evaluation**
; Lernout and Hauspie Kurzweil 3000 (Voice communications software)--
Evaluation

FILE SEGMENT: CD File 275

Reaching the Struggling Reader. (Software Review) (Evaluation)

...ABSTRACT: 3000 uses voice recognition and OCR technology to aid readers. Lexia Learning's Lexia Learning **System** supports learning assessment, instruction, practice and reporting for a complete cycle and offers strong diagnostic...

TEXT:

If at first you don't succeed, try another program. Creative reading software **individualizes** instruction and motivates students at any **grade** or age level.

... so because they cannot decode the printed word. For these students, standard approaches to acquiring **reading skills** may not address their specific **learning** styles. Some may have a diagnosed learning disability, others may be nonnative speakers, and still...

...when learners receive information in more than one mode, more of the

brain works to **process** that information. For example, a student may have a better chance of comprehending what a...

...reviewed here are a sample of titles, each targeting a different facet of the reading **process** and presenting information in multiple modalities: visual, auditory, and tactile. Each allows students and teachers to experiment with **customizing** features to fit individual needs. They range from straightforward practice tools, such as Earobics and...

...if the student writes the sentence "Pleze ansr the fone" the program will offer "please", " **answer** ", and "phone" as possible replacements. There are also several options for text-to-speech **customization** , depending on the student's platform. For example, Mac users can hear text read in...

...speed, volume, pronunciation, and even emotional range of vocalization.

Overall, Co:Writer's options for **customizing** pace and sound interface make it ideal for struggling readers and writers. Word prediction keeps...

...same sound--"at"--within them. For students who struggle with this part of the reading **process** , Earobics offers plenty of practice to hone auditory and phonological processing skills.

Earobics offers six...task at hand. Earobics is also available in a version for younger students.

Lexia Learning **System** (Lexia Learning)

The three tiers of the Lexia **Learning System** --Quick **Reading Test** (QRT), Phonics Based **Reading** , and **Reading S.O.S.**--support all steps of the learning cycle: assessment, instruction, practice, and reporting.

Most impressive are the diagnostic capabilities of the Quick **Reading Test** and corresponding practice lessons. QRT works by displaying a letter, word, or if desired, a non-word, e.g., "shelpt," on the computer screen. The student and **teacher** work together to complete the **test** . The student **reads** the word out loud; the **teacher** strikes the space bar to indicate a correct **answer** before the next word is displayed. The **test** takes between five and eight minutes, and teachers decide which skills to **test** . As the student provides correct **answers** , the program moves to the next level. If the student makes several mistakes early in the program, the software will end the **test** early to avoid potential discouragement for the student.

Once **testing** is complete, QRT refers teachers to the activity lessons in the Phonics Based Reading and...

...in skill development. Since the program automatically repeats or ends an activity depending on student **response** and performance, there is less chance that the student will become discouraged and begin guessing...

...color of text and background or adjust word spacing and reading speed. Text is completely **customized** to meet the specific needs of the reader.

Once students enter text, they can click...

...Specialist/

	Site licenses available	Clinician version \$59 Home version
Target User	Students who struggle with writing, spelling, and sentence formation	Students-- grade 6 to adults--who have difficulty with phonological awareness...

...to-speech

* On-screen progress

indicator gives
students immediate
feedback

- * Can be used with any word **processor** or text entry program
- * Includes "Talk Mode" for users who don't have a word **processor** with text-to-speech capabilities
- * Highly **customizable** for different ability levels
- * Allows students to work one sentence at a time in a separate text window

- * Good speech and sound features complement helpful interface
- * ESL option offers game directions in several different languages
- * Game data can be saved for **evaluation**

Limitations...

...practice specific

decoding or
comprehension skills

- * Students have only one chance to get the right **answer**
- * Database supports only 12 simultaneous users at one time

PROGRAM

L&H Kurzweil
3000 v5.0

Lexia Learning
System

Publisher

Lernout & Hauspie
(800) 894-5374
www.LHSL.com/education

Lexia Learning **Systems**
(800) 435-3942
www.lexialearning.com

Platform

Mac...

...purchased separately

Target User

Students who struggle
with reading and writing

Phonics-Based Reading targets
grades 1-6; Reading S.O.S
focuses on **grade** 4 to adult

Strengths

- * Built-in OCR and text-to-speech

- * Helpful teacher manuals describe...

...available;

and describe tasks in
reads and defines
words in five
languages

detail

- * Includes a ...to supporting activities electronic books by authors such as

- * QRT diagnostic **tests**
give a full range of

Shakespeare and
Dickens

- * A variety of
 customization
 features, including
 adjustable reading
 speed and
 syllabification
- * Text magnification
 feature
- * Note-taking features
 let students...

...DESCRIPTORS: **Evaluation**
...TRADE NAMES: **Evaluation ; ...**

... **Evaluation ; ...**

...Lexia Learning **System** (Children's educational software...

... **Evaluation ; ...**

... **Evaluation**
20010501

38/5,K/62 (Item 18 from file: 15)
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Computer-based testing applied to selection of secretarial applicants
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ABSTRACT: A description of the development of and the pilot **test** for a **computer - based testing procedure** for the selection of secretarial applicants is provided. The **procedure** requires secretaries to learn and use word processing, database, and electronic message software to complete 8 different job-related exercises. The **procedure** is designed to minimize the role of the **test** administrator, to allow for easy transportability to other **test** sites, to provide quick **feedback** for examinees, to be fair to examinees who have used various kinds of computer hardware and software, and to allow for rapid and easy entry of **test score** data into a centralized **computer** network. The **procedure** represents an instance in which the use of computers in **testing** is not only practical, cost effective, and psychometrically sound, but also is consistent with the nature of the job for which applicants were chosen.

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES: US

DESCRIPTORS: Computer based; Competency **tests** ; Personnel selection;
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TEXT: In this paper, we provide a description of the development and pilot **test** of a **computer - based testing procedure** for the selection of secretarial applicants. The **procedure** requires secretaries to learn and use word processing, data base, and electronic message software to complete eight different job-related exercises. The **procedure** is designed to minimize the role of the **test** administrator, allow for easy transportability to other **test** sites, provide quick **feedback** to examinees, be fair to examinees who have used various kinds of computer hardware and software, and to allow for rapid and easy entry of **test score** data into a centralized computer network.

Recent advances in computer-based **testing** (CBT) technology used to administer and **score** more conventional paper-and-pencil type **tests** have been described by Burke (1992). The purpose of this paper is to provide an example of the development and implementation of a **computerized testing procedure** for the selection of clerical personnel in a large manufacturing company. The use of computers in psychological **testing** has steadily increased over the last 25 years and reviewers (Bartram & Bayliss, 1984; Burke & Normand, 1987; Skinner & Pakula, 1986) have concluded that the potential for computerized **testing** to be practical, cost-effective, and psychometrically sound has yet to be fully realized. We...
... example presented in this paper represents an instance in which the use of computers in **testing** not only meets these criteria, but also is consistent with the nature of the job...

... chosen. It was our intent to use the computer to its full practical advantage in **test** administration and **scoring** and to maximize the job relevance of the selection **procedure**.

In considering the replacement of paper-and-pencil **tests** by computer-based **testing**, researchers have been concerned with two major issues: equivalence of computer-based and conventional **tests** and the criterion-related validity of computer-administered **tests**. The magnitude of mean differences between computer-based and conventional **tests** is generally reported to be quite small (Bunderson, Inouye, & Olsen, 1989), though with speeded **tests**, examinees using computers usually perform better than those using traditional paper-and-pencil measures (Greaud...

...question in the selection context is that the constructs measured in the two types of **test** administration are the same and that they match the constructs critical to job performance (Burke...

... has been little evidence that individuals are rank ordered differently on computer-based and conventional **tests**, supporting the contention that similar constructs are being measured. In this context, too, the research on the criterion-related validity of computerized **tests** is informative.

Burke (1992), reporting on a validation study conducted at Eastman Kodak, indicated that a computerized reasoning ability **test** and a **test** for following directions had a multiple correlation of .63 with an overall job performance **rating** criterion for clerical jobs. Silver and Bennett (1987) reported that a computerized clerical aptitude **test** correlated .62 with a job sample criterion in a sample of 34 secretaries. In a...

... jobs, McHenry, Hough, Toquam, Hanson, and Ashworth (1990) found that a computer-administered cognitive ability **test** battery predicted general soldiering proficiency as well as did the traditional general cognitive ability composites.

A final issue that has been examined with regard to computerized **testing** is the reaction of applicants. Examinees generally tend to respond favorably to computer-based **tests** (Burke, Normand, & Raju, 1987) though Martin and Nagao (1989) report negative reactions among applicants for...

... to a computerized interview. Arvey, Strickland, Drauden, and Martin (1990) found that applicants reported greater **test** motivation with a computerized cognitive ability **test** than with the paper-and-pencil equivalent.

In addition to computerizing existing **tests**, it is also possible to develop **tests** which assess skills and abilities that are only indirectly

assessable with paper-and-pencil. In particular, many jobs now require almost continuous use of computers thus making a computer-based **test** a more face valid, and likely more content valid, approach to the **evaluation** of applicant ability. It is for one such job that the selection **procedures** described in this paper were developed.

Objectives of the current research. The project described in...

... team and the organization sponsoring the project. First, as is always the case with selection **procedures**, job relevance was the most important consideration. Because of practical organizational constraints on our ability to collect criterion data, adopted a content validation approach to **test** development. Second, the organization was very concerned with its "image" in the local community and, in particular, among the potential applicant pool. We interpreted this concern as a demand for **procedures** that appeared valid to the examinees and that examinees would believe fairly **evaluated** their potential to do the work required of clerical employees. Third, the clerical jobs that...

... use of computers to perform most job tasks was envisioned. Fourth, the organization wanted a **procedure** that would minimize the need for a **test** administrator and that would allow for easy transportability across the multiple worldwide locations at which the organization had facilities. Fifth, the organization had long provided immediate **feedback** to examinees regarding their performance on subtests of the examination **procedure** and hoped to continue this practice so as to allow rejected applicants an opportunity to improve their skills and retake the examination at a later date. Sixth, if **computer - based testing procedures** were developed and used, it would be necessary that those **procedures** not favor previous users of a particular type of hardware or software. Finally, there was to continually enhance and expand their use of **computer systems**.

This set of objectives as well as the job **analysis** described in the next section of our report guided the development of clerical selection **procedures** in this organization.

JOB ANALYSIS

Interviews were conducted with a total of 110 experienced secretaries from the client organization in...

...all nine major functional areas within the organization.

These three groups of interviews and the **rating** of tasks, KSAs, and their linkages were conducted as described in Goldstein, Zedeck, and Schneider...

... regarding these ratings and their reliabilities are available from the senior author.

Linkages between task **categories** and KSA dimensions. The last ratings secretaries were asked to make involved linking the major KSA **categories** to the major task areas. For a particular KSA **category**, they were asked to **rate** on a 5-point scale (with 1 = "not at all important" to 5 = "critical") how important that KSA **category** was in determining successful performance in each major task area. If they felt that neither...

... in a 16 (KSAs) x 11 (task areas) matrix which served as the blueprint for **test** development (see Table 1).

During the last set of interviews, we also attempted to collect critical incidents of secretarial behavior in each of the 11 task **categories**.

Critical incidents were defined as instances of particularly effective or ineffective job behavior. These incidents...

... papers, charts, etc.) provided by all interviewees were used to construct realistic and job-related **test** items. Our effort to assess the important KSAs using tasks for which these KSAs were...

... tasks provided by job incumbents was meant to insure the content validity of the exam.

TEST DEVELOPMENT

The eight **test** components described below were selected and constructed so as to represent actual work performed by...

... represent as many as possible of the 16 major KSA dimensions identified in the job **analysis**. In developing these components, we tried to replicate the job as closely as possible using...

...work, the critical incident information, and the work materials supplied by the job incumbents. The **test** plan indicating how each KSA dimension is represented in those eight exercises is presented in Table 2. (Table 2 omitted)

As an example of how **test** content was developed, consider KSA 12 (Knowledge of basic personal computer operations). This KSA **category** was considered important in performing general computer activities (working with data files and printed documents) (**category** 2); maintaining and developing: databases and spread sheets (**category** 1); note taking, typing, and letter preparation (**category** 5); generating reports, charts, and graphs (**category** 9), and using electronic communication **systems** (**category** 11) (see Table 1). In developing **test** content, we included in our assessment of applicants' basic computer knowledge applications in these five task areas. Specifically, one of the selection **tests** involved inputting data in a data base program and **answering** questions using the computational component of the software (task **categories** 1 and 2), other parts of the **test procedure** required typing documents and letters (task **category** 5), taking notes and sending electronic messages (task **categories** 5 and 11), and so forth. The relative importance of different task **categories** was reflected in the number of items in the **test** that involved simulations of these task activities.

Four of the 16 KSA dimensions are not represented in any of the eight components of the selection **procedure**. We felt that interpersonal skills and communication skills could not be **evaluated** effectively in a **test** and would be better **evaluated** in supervisor interviews that followed structured selection **procedures** in this organization. Knowledge of company policies and **procedures** was not required of incoming applicants and was learned on the job as was knowledge...

...KSA dimensions was represented in one or more of the eight components of the selection **procedure**; most were represented in several components.

DESCRIPTION OF SELECTION PROCEDURE

All participants in the job **analysis** phase of this project indicated that secretaries in the organization made considerable use of the...on a continual basis with the introduction of software changes and updates as the job **analysis** indicated was required of job incumbents (see KSA 2).

As part of an effort to **evaluate** the **procedure** and reactions to it (see below), the client organization hired 30 people from a secretarial...

... that often was the source of applicants, and asked them to go through the entire **procedure** and to provide comment on various aspects of the **procedure**. These people were asked if they perceived any of the software commands as "strange" or...

...processing programs.

Other than this "complaint," all comments indicated that the command in the selection **procedure** were clearly explained and easy to learn. We also asked this group of 30 examinees...

... had experience and had intended to look at the performance of different users on the **computer** components of the selection **procedure**. However, all but one indicated previous experience with a version of Wordperfect. Six indicated familiarity...

...other program (Wordstar, MACWRITE, or Microsoft) plus Wordperfect. Since their backgrounds were relatively uniform, this **analysis** was not meaningful.

To insure standardization of instructions, to minimize the role of the **test** administrator, and to maximize the transportability of the **procedure**, the **testing procedure** was introduced by a short video which introduced the applicant to the selection **procedure**, told them what to expect, and described the inventory of **test** materials that each applicant was supposed to have next to them at their **testing** station. Applicants were told to work at the **test** tasks as though they were working in an actual job. Each applicant was seated in...

...which was placed a computer and a packet of materials for use during the selection **procedure**.

During and after training on the computer software, applicants were presented with eight different tasks...

...to complete, but applicants could proceed through the materials at their own pace.

Word Processing **test**. As the applicants were instructed on the basic word processing commands, they were allowed to...

... of words typed and errors made were written to an output file. Applicants received two **scores**: the number of words typed (5 characters were counted as a word) and the number of errors made.

Correction **test**. The applicants were then presented with a text that had already been entered on the...

... find and correct as many of these errors as possible in a 3-minute period. **Scores** were recorded by the computer as the number of errors remaining at the end of...

... second portion of the exam. Applicants each had a packet containing information on the remaining **test** tasks. The applicants were instructed to begin the second portion of the exam by doing...

... pieces of correspondence (letters, memos, advertisements, etc.) that

applicants were instructed to record on an **answer** sheet. For each item, the name of the person to whom the memo was directed...

... based on instructions that went with the mail log items were assigned. The mail log **answer** sheet was hand **scored** against a template of correct **answers**. As four pieces of information were recorded for each item, the **test** had 48 potential points. This task was interrupted twice by telephone messages delivered on the...

... budgeted amounts. This exercise required the entry of 31 pieces of information and was computer **scored**. A **summary** of the applicants' errors and the number of incorrect entries were saved by the computer and written to the output file containing the **scores** on the word processing components of the exam.

Letter task. A handwritten request that a...

... required that the applicant access the word processing software, compose, and type a letter in **response** to this note from a supervisor. The letter which was also saved by the computer was hand **scored** again using a template of possible correct letters. The letter was corrected for inclusion (or s **test** materials required that they complete a travel expense form. To do so, the applicant needed...

... along with information contained on the handwritten note. This travel expense form was also hand **scored** for the inclusion and correctness of 16 key facts.

Telephone Message. During the time that...

... their supervisor. A telephone message form for this purpose was contained in their packet of **test** materials. Again, this telephone message was hand **scored** for 9 key facts.

Electronic Mail. A second video interruption during the completion of the ...

...it. Both the original and second messages were saved by the computer and later hand **scored** for 16 key facts.

Adminisnator's role. The whole **test procedure** was constructed so that the **test** administrator would play a relatively minor role. The videotape introduced and explained the selection **procedure** and delivered the telephone messages. Applicants were instructed in the use of the software by the personal computer and four of the **test** components were administered and/or **scored** by the computer. The administrator determined that all equipment was working and all needed materials were available. In addition, the **test** administrator hand **scored** five components of the **test** and entered these **scores** on a master file of the applicants' **scores**. The latter took 5-10 minutes per applicant during our pilot **tests**.

Presently, five components of the **testing procedure** are hand **scored**. These are components for which the range of possible acceptable **answers** is quite broad, hence the capability of developing a computer-operated **scoring** key is difficult. Eventually, the organization would like to computer **score** all components of the **test**. Also, subtest **scores** are now entered and maintained in a paper file; the plan is to enter each into the organization's central **computer system** to develop and maintain an organization-wide set of applicant flow and skill records. Finally, since even the hand- **scored** version of these **tests** takes a trained

administrator only 5-10 minutes to **score** , applicants are provided with immediate **feedback** on their **scores** on each of the subtests.

PRELIMINARY EVALUATION OF TEST PROCEDURE

To determine if the software and written **test** materials were understandable and operational, the range of likely **test scores** , and if the various subtests could be **scored** reliably, the whole **procedure** was administered to 43 Michigan State University students. Most of these students used word processing...

... applicant who would most likely have had training or job experience related to the selection **tests** .

Descriptive statistics. The means, standard deviations, and the intercorrelations among the **tests** before the weights discussed below were applied are contained in Table 3. All **tests** provide good variability in **scores** as evidenced by the standard deviation of **scores** . The intercorrelations of the **tests** presented in Table 3 are relatively low, indicating the various subtests are measuring different aspects...

...number of errors recognized and corrected in an existing manuscript.

Interrater reliability. Several of the **tests** were hand **scored** by the **test** administrator. While checklists were provided for each of these subtests and the items **scored** were relatively objective, there was some room for subjective judgment regarding right and wrong **responses** to various **test** items. Therefore, four different coders were trained to **score** the **tests** and their independent **evaluations** of these **tests** were intercorrelated to assess whether these **tests** could be **scored** reliably. Interrater reliability was uniformly high. Most single **rater** reliabilities were above .95 with the exception of the Letter **test** which involved some judgment as to whether certain crucial components of the letter were present. Even on this **test** , however, the single **rater** reliabilities were, with one exception, in the high .80s.

Moreover, the means and standard deviations of the raters' **scores** were all nearly identical. In no cases were the means different by more than .5, indicating that virtually all **scores** received by applicants were identical no matter who **scored** them. These **analyses** demonstrated that raters produced the same **scores** when **scoring** the various **tests** independently and that sufficient **scorer** reliability was present even when a single **rater** was employed.

Cut **score** and weighting judgments. The **tests** were also piloted with 11 secretaries from the client organization. All 11 of these persons...

... be performing well in their respective jobs. These secretaries were first asked to take and **score** all the **tests** . Then each was asked to provide three sets of judgments. The first judgment required these experts to indicate what **score** would be expected of a minimally competent applicant on each of the subtests. These judgments were used as one piece of information by which to set initial passing **scores** for the **test** . A second judgment required the experts to indicate how important the ability represented by each...

... of time they spent doing tasks similar to each of those represented by the selection **procedures** , and also, what percentage of time they spent doing tasks other than those represented by the **tests** . The average

percentage across the 11 experts for this other **category** was only 7.7% which indicates the selection **procedures** represented a relatively comprehensive sample of the job of secretarial personnel, at least as these ...

... hire-reject decision about applicants, we suggested that this decision be made on the total **score** across all nine **scores** generated by the **test** . This strategy allowed for low or non-passing **scores** on one or more of the **procedures** , provided **scores** on the other components were well above the minimal cut **scores** .

The judgments on relative importance and time spent were used to derive a set of weights for each subtest **score** that we hoped reflected the importance of job tasks in the secretarial positions and that can be used to compute a total **test score** . Given the means for experts' judgments of Importance and Time Spent regarding the Words, Errors, Correction **Test** , and Telephone Message components were relatively equal and about twice as large as the means for the other subtests, we gave these four **tests** a weight of 2 and the other five **tests** a weight of 1. When **tests** are simply added together to form totals, however, they weight themselves by their standard deviations...

... subtest standard deviations and intercorrelations, as well as the judgments of experts regarding minimal acceptable **scores** , were reflected in our final **scoring** instructions.

APPLICANT REACTIONS TO SELECTION **PROCEDURES**

The organization for which this **test** was developed began rather severe recessionary cutbacks just as the selection **procedures** were being developed and plans to implement the **procedures** are only now being discussed. Hence, no criterion-related validity data are available. It was also our intent to assess applicant reactions to the selection **procedure** previously used by the client organization and our newly developed **tests** as the organization was concerned about its "image" in the local labor market. Consequently, we...

... reactions instrument containing 16 items. Four items assessed whether the applicant believed that the selection **procedure** assessed skills/tasks relevant to their perception of the secretarial position (e.g., The tasks required in the **test** seem appropriate for the position I am trying to obtain). A 2-item scale asked the examinees if the **test** instructions were adequate. A third 4-item scale asked applicants whether they thought the **test** was fair (e.g., Overall, I thought this **test** was a fair way of assessing secretarial potential). Finally, 6 items asked applicants to indicate how well they thought they had done on the **test** (e.g., I feel my abilities were truly assessed by my performance on this **test**). All **responses** to the 16 items were made on a 5-point Likert-type scale ranging from...

... 7 minority individuals; average years of experience as a secretary equalled 9.0) who were **tested** using **procedures** previously employed by the organization. These **procedures** included a typing **test** and a **test** of their ability to take dictation. Since the organization has not yet begun **testing** applicants after the current recession, we could not assess reactions of actual applicants **tested** by our **procedures** . We did, however, assess the reactions of 30 persons (3 male, 6 minority; average years...

... by the client from a secretarial agency to act as potential applicants

ملکة نسیم

for purposes of **testing** the **procedures** and training **test** administrators. The client organization reported that the persons hired by the secretarial agency were similar...

... normal applicants may have more job experience. The reactions measure was administered immediately after the **tests** were completed.

The means, standard deviations, and alpha coefficients associated with the four reactions measures...

...as well.

As can be seen in Table 4, mean reactions to the new selection **procedure** were uniformly higher than reactions to the previously used **procedures** with the exception of the Instructions scale. All mean differences with the exception of that...

... case by substantial amounts (i.e., one standard deviation). The lack of a difference in **Instructions** is **readily** explainable since the new **test** involved several subtests and a learning component whereas the previous **test** was a relatively straightforward typing and dictation **test**.

The reactions results are consistent with those of Schmidt, Greenthal, Hunter, Berner, and Seaton (1977) and other studies employing selection **procedures** that are content valid job samples (see Schmitt & Gilliland, 1992, for a review). For those organizations concerned with applicant reactions to the **procedures** employed to **evaluate** their skills, the data reported in this paper as well as previous studies suggest applicants will respond much more favorably when they believe they are being **evaluated** using materials that appear relevant to the job for which they are applying.

DISCUSSION

In the introduction we stated that computer **testing** can be used in a more innovative manner than has been true traditionally to develop **tests** of skills that are not directly measured using other administrative formats. To illustrate this point we described the steps we have taken toward developing one such selection **procedure**.

Our attempt to serve the multiple objectives for this **procedure** described in the introduction highlights some of the advantages one can realize using **computer - based** selection **procedures**. We believe that careful attention to the job **analysis** and **test** development **process** insured the content validity of the **procedure**. Computerization of data collection and **test** **scoring** was accomplished for the **test** tasks that would likely be most time-consuming to correct by hand (i.e., the typing tasks). Further developmental work is being planned to computerize the **scoring** of the remaining **test** tasks as well and to allow for the immediate transfer of the **test** data to the organization's central computer data base. The **scoring** of the remaining subtests by computer may be possible, but because these **procedures** do not require the applicant to proceed in any particular order and because there are many different "correct" **answers** to some of the items (i.e., the letter and telephone messages) it will be ...

...s role and standardization of administration was achieved by providing a video introduction to the **tests** and providing the required instruction on the video and the computer. Telephone messages were delivered...

... also could be administered via computer. Currently, the administrator must maintain the equipment and provide **test** materials. At the end of the **testing procedure**, he/she must **score** some of the subtests, record the **scores**, and provide **feedback** to the candidates. With the additional computerization of the remaining subtests, this administrative role could be further

The possibility of further computerizing the **test scoring** and video administration highlights a salient tradeoff in developing a computer-based **test**. The development costs in terms of software programming and the implementation costs in terms of computer hardware must be weighed against the added value that such computerization will provide.

Scores on eight different subtests (nine total **scores**) are computed and provided to the examinees immediately after **test** administration. For those who fail to meet the minimal **test score** and who plan to take advantage of the company's policy with respect to retesting candidates, this information provides detailed **feedback** as to their relative performance on each of the subtests. Parallel forms of the first three components of the selection **procedure** were developed, but an additional concern is the degree to which practice on some of the other **tests** will affect **scores** especially the telephone message and electronic mail components. This issue and that of **test**-retest reliability should be examined as data on the use of these selection **procedures** accumulate.

Finally, the **testing procedure** required that candidates learn the simple commands that operated the word processing, data base, and...

...transfer because they were familiar with other programs or machines.

In the introduction, we described **briefly** the previous research on computer-based **testing** (CBT) which established that CBT produce **scores** that reflected similar constructs as are measured in traditional paper-and-pencil measures, and that...

... conventional paper-and-pencil or typing examinations. In addition, CBT provides for greater speed in **scoring** and **feedback** opportunities often not possible in conventional **testing**.

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Skinner...

...DESCRIPTORS: Competency **tests** ;

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06898790 Supplier Number: 58385847 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Advantage Learning Systems Begins Shipping New Computerized Reading
Test .
PR Newswire, p1858
Dec 28, 1999
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newswire; Trade
Word Count: 507
PUBLISHER NAME: PR Newswire Association, Inc.
COMPANY NAMES: Advantage Learning **Systems** Inc.
GEOGRAPHIC NAMES: *1USA (United States)
PRODUCT NAMES: *7372000 (Computer Software)
INDUSTRY NAMES: BUS (Business, General); BUSN (Any type of business)
SIC CODES: 7372 (Prepackaged software)
NAICS CODES: 51121 (Software Publishers)
TICKER SYMBOLS: ALS
SPECIAL FEATURES: LOB; COMPANY

(USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Advantage Learning Systems Begins Shipping New Computerized Reading
Test .

TEXT:
WISCONSIN RAPIDS, Wis., Dec. 28 /PRNewswire/ -- Advantage Learning **Systems**, Inc. (Nasdaq: ALSI), a leading provider of learning information **systems** to the K-12 school market, today announced that it has begun shipments as scheduled of the new, improved version of its popular STAR Reading(TM) software, the only computer- **adaptive**, nationally-normed reading **test** for classroom use.
... we announced development of the All-New STAR Reading, we've had a very strong **response** from educators all across the country," said Advantage Learning CEO Michael Baum. "Thousands of schools...

...the classroom, in a fraction of the time required for old-fashioned paper-and-pencil **tests**. The All-New STAR Reading takes computer- **adaptive testing** a step further, and makes it an even better tool for assessing student reading levels, measuring growth of individual students, classes, or whole schools, and predicting **scores** on high-stakes **tests**."

The All-New STAR Reading includes a 70-percent-larger item bank of **test** questions, including both vocabulary-in-context items and new "authentic text" questions.

Its **adaptive** technology produces more precise **scores** than traditional **tests** in less than ten minutes, by **interactively** adapting the difficulty of the **test** items to the **responses** of the student during the **test**. The program also permits retesting through the school year to gauge progress.

Under development for...

...years, the All-New STAR Reading was statistically validated with more than 60,000 student **tests**, and provides the very latest normative **scores**, based on statistics gathered during the spring 1999 **testing** season. Other new features include 16 new and improved reports for teachers, students, and parents; and the ability to easily share database files with other learning information **system** software sold by the Company, including its flagship Accelerated Reader(R) software.

Advantage Learning **Systems** provides more than 46,700 K-12 schools with **computerized** learning information **systems**: software and related

training designed to improve academic performance by increasing the quality, quantity, and timeliness of information in the classroom. Advantage Learning **Systems** ' software products include Accelerated Reader, the most widely-used reading software in K-12 schools...

...teacher training through its Reading Renaissance(R), Math Renaissance(R), and Effective Teaching(TM) seminars, **test** -generation software to educational publishers, and enterprise software for training and knowledge management throughout organizations...

COMPANY NAMES: Advantage Learning **Systems** Inc.

19991228

...teacher training through its Reading Renaissance(R), Math Renaissance(TM), and Effective Teaching(TM) seminars, **test** -generation software to educational publishers, and enterprise software for training and knowledge management throughout organizations...

COMPANY NAMES: Advantage Learning **Systems** Inc.

19990914

Set	Items	Description
S1	2902051	SYSTEM? ?
S2	3931846	METHOD? ?
S3	2346477	PROCESS??
S4	193450	PROCEDURE?
S5	325915	TUTOR? OR INSTRUCT? OR TEACH? OR DRILL?
S6	144545	EDUCAT? OR LEARN? OR TRAIN? OR PEDAGOG?
S7	11201	READ?(5N) (SKILL? OR COMPREHEN? OR APTITUD? OR ABILIT? OR UNDERSTAND? OR EXERCIS??? OR PRACTIC??? OR TEST? OR EXAM??????-??)
S8	1158630	GRADE? ? OR GRADING OR EVALUAT? OR RATE? ? OR RATING OR ANALYS? OR ANALYZ? OR SCORE? ? OR SCORING
S9	648211	TEST OR TESTS OR TESTED OR TESTING
S10	164614	INTERACTIVE? OR INTER()ACTIVE? OR FEEDBACK? OR FEED?()BACK OR CLOSED()LOOP OR CLOSEDLOOP
S11	178341	ADAPTIV? OR DYNAMIC?
S12	449219	SUMMARY? OR SUMMARIE? OR SUMMARIS? OR SUMMERIZ? OR ANSWER? OR RESPONSE? ?
S13	462377	SYNOPS? OR ABSTRACT? OR THUMBNAIL? OR BRIEF? OR PASSAGE? ?
S14	49112	ALGORITHM? OR WORKSTATION? OR WORK()STATION?
S15	391451	DESKTOP? OR DESK() (TOP OR TOPS) OR PROCESSOR? ?
S16	54248	AUTOMATED?
S17	680986	COMPUTER? ?
S18	169635	CPU OR CENTRAL()PROCESS?()UNIT?
S19	10543	COMPUTERIS??? OR COMPUTERIZ???
S20	6165	COMPUTER()BASED OR COMPUTERBASED
S21	78914	HIERARCH? OR TAXONOM? OR CATEGOR? OR CLASSIFY? OR CLASSIFICAT???
S22	1262724	IC=(G10L? OR G09B? OR G06K? OR G06F?)
S23	13051	CUSTOMIZ? OR CUSTOMIS? OR PERSONALIS? OR PERSONALIZ? OR (CUSTOM OR TAILOR) () (MADE OR MAKE?) OR INDIVIDUALIS? OR INDIVIDUALIZ?
S24	703	S1:S4 AND S5:S6 AND S7
S25	359	S24 AND S14:S20
S26	238	S25 AND S8:S9
S27	20	S25 AND S10:S11
S28	51	S25 AND S12:S13
S29	7	S25 AND S21
S30	3	S25 AND S23
S31	282	S25 AND S22
S32	196	S26 AND S27:S31
S33	72	S32 AND S5:S6(5N)S7
S34	18	S33 AND S10:S13
S35	71	S27:S30 OR S34
S36	48	S35 AND PY<2002
S37	48	IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)

? show files

File 347:JAPIO Oct 1976-2003/Sep(Updated 040105)

(c) 2004 JPO & JAPIO

File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2004/UD,UM &UP=200402

(c) 2004 Thomson Derwent

37/3,K/4 (Item 4 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2004 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

014203932 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2002-024629/ 200203
Related WPI Acc No: 2002-024622; 2002-254845; 2003-616148
XRPX Acc No: N02-019004

Interactive adaptive learning method involves selecting
succeeding stimuli, based on comparison of user responses and normative
data and upon classification of user responses irrespective of
normative data

Patent Assignee: BREAKTHROUGH TO LITERACY INC (BREA-N)

Inventor: BROWN C J; ZIMMERMANN J N

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 6206700	B1	20010327	US 9341541	A	19930402	200203 B
			US 94324024	A	19941014	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 9341541 A 19930402; US 94324024 A
19941014

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6206700	B1	57	G06K-009/00	Cont of application US 9341541

Interactive adaptive learning method involves selecting
succeeding stimuli, based on comparison of user responses and normative
data and upon classification of user responses irrespective of
normative data

Abstract (Basic):

... Software program facilitating adaptive learning has stimuli
presented by perceptual discrimination tasks to the user through
stimuli presentation device and user perceivable display of user
interface. The user input in response to stimuli is read. The
succeeding stimuli is selected, by comparing user responses and
normative data and on the classification of user responses
irrespective of normative data.

... An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for adaptive learning
method .

...In computer systems for training or learning programs for
hearing, speech, reading , writing, mathematics and language skills .

...An interactive learning assistance system is provided to improve
the state such as hearing speech, reading, etc in the system . The
system provides process oriented training system that reduces
the wrong learning or training . Allows efficient learning and
accommodates different ways of learning for both normal and problem
learners . Since the system is self-adjusting to different learner
's speeds, styles and needs, the system is dynamic . Allows
discovery and exploration for learning rather than imposed rules for
learning . Empowers learning efficiency including improved speed in
learning which translates into more efficient use of time and money.
Allows number of options and features which can enhance learning for
example interjecting background noise over speech recognition training
stimuli for those who are hard of hearing...

...The figure shows the hardware components used in **interactive adaptive learning** .

...Title Terms: **LEARNING** ;

37/3,K/5 (Item 5 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2004 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

013733164 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2001-217394/ 200122
XRPX Acc No: N01-154890

Computer implemented teaching for students, involves adjusting
difficulty level of test presented to student based on student
performance computed based on time and analysis of student response

Patent Assignee: NEW C A (NEWC-I)

Inventor: NEW C A

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 6155834	A	20001205	US 97884640	A	19970627	200122 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 97884640 A 19970627

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6155834	A	89	G09B-019/00	

Computer implemented teaching for students, involves adjusting
difficulty level of test presented to student based on student
performance computed based on time and analysis of student response

Abstract (Basic):

... Whole and partial word recognition test and word sequence
recognition test are presented to student and student response is
determined as correct or incorrect. Student performance is computed
based on the response time and analysis. Difficulty level of the
presented test is adjusted based on the student performances.
Thereafter the above procedure is performed repeatedly for testing
students.

... c) Method of teaching student...

...Permits the student to interact with teacher to request repetition or
expansion of the test and to adapt the test to the degree of
interaction and help requested by the student. Provides interactive ,
data driven exercises to teach a student to read and combine
tachistoscopic display with data driven testing method to teach
reading measures response time of the student to a given test to
more accurately gauge student performance. Enables to change the type
and degree of difficulty of a reading test according to the
response time of the student...

...The figure shows the highest level overview flowchart illustrating the
computer implemented teaching system .

Title Terms: COMPUTER ;

International Patent Class (Main): G09B-019/00

37/3,K/9 (Item 9 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2004 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

013393233 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2000-565171/ 200052
XRPX Acc No: N00-417458

Language skills teaching method using computer system , involves
providing information indicative of whether user comprehended the
language, on reception of user response in response to challenge
Patent Assignee: MICROSOFT CORP (MICR-N)
Inventor: ACKER P C; APRIL R L; BONDI V J; CORTESE J T; DEWOLF Q; HALE C A;
PELLA J P

Number of Countries: 087 Number of Patents: 003

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200043975	A1	20000727	WO 2000US1393	A	20000120	200052 B
AU 200028540	A	20000807	AU 200028540	A	20000120	200055
US 6234802	B1	20010522	US 99237411	A	19990126	200130

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99237411 A 19990126

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 200043975	A1	E 41	G09B-019/06	
Designated States (National): AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW				
AU 200028540	A		G09B-019/06	Based on patent WO 200043975
US 6234802	B1		G09B-019/00	

Language skills teaching method using computer system , involves
providing information indicative of whether user comprehended the
language, on reception of user response in response to challenge

Abstract (Basic):

... A 3D graphical representation of an environment is rendered and
adjusted in **response** to user input, to stimulate environment
movement. Audio challenge requiring comprehension of language by user
is communicated from a person encountered as a representation to user.
On receiving audible **response** from user in **response** to challenge,
information indicative of whether user comprehended the language is
output.

... a) **computer system** for **teaching** language...

...b) **language skill teaching** program stored in **computer readable**
recording medium...

...For **learning** , practicing and **evaluating** language skills using
computer system .

...

...Since the user is enabled to converse with the person encountered as
representation, verbal **responses** are compared with model **answers** ,
enabling to **analyze** the progress of user through lessons...

...figure shows block diagram representing general components for situating
the user in virtual environment for **teaching** language skills

...Title Terms: **TEACH** ;

International Patent Class (Main): G09B-019/00 ...

... G09B-019/06

International Patent Class (Additional): G09B-005/06 ...

... G09B-007/04 ...

... G09B-019/04 ...

... G09B-019/08

37/3,K/11 (Item 11 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2004 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

013098449 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2000-270321/ 200023
XRPX Acc No: N00-202430

Computerized test result reporting method using optical scanning
involves displaying merged computer record with template stored in
memory

Patent Assignee: BOOKETTE SOFTWARE CO (BOOK-N)

Inventor: LOIACONO R

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 6042384	A	20000328	US 98106958	A	19980630	200023 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 98106958 A 19980630

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6042384	A	25	G09B-003/00	

Computerized test result reporting method using optical scanning
involves displaying merged computer record with template stored in
memory

Abstract (Basic):

... A computer record is produced in computer storage unit,
based on test results obtained from electronic scanning of bubble
sheet. The computer record is merged with template of computer
readable image of test and is stored in memory. The final result is
displayed on video monitor in printed...
... Test comprises questions and possible answers as ions, as
template, includes correct answer for each question, scoring
weightage, learning objective. INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included
for the following...

...a) computerized test result reporting program...

...For scoring instruction , tutorial and testing materials for
reporting results to user for e.g. student, parent, teacher etc...

...Common template occupies less storage space. Since the student
responses are scanned using bubble sheet, even large number of
students reports can be administered to test. The format displays even
correct and wrong answers based on students response . The video
display also serves to give feed back to student, directly. Grading
can be performed and displayed...

...The figure shows the computerized test result reporting...

...Title Terms: METHOD ;

37/3,K/12 (Item 12 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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012812323

WPI Acc No: 1999-618554/ 199953

XRPX Acc No: N99-455934

Method for development of integral- algorithmic reading skills

Patent Assignee: KUZNETSOV O A (KUZN-I)

Inventor: KUZNETSOV O A

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
RU 2113730	C1	19980620	RU 97115960	A	19970926	199953 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): RU 97115960 A 19970926

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
RU 2113730	C1		G09B-017/04	

Method for development of integral- algorithmic reading skills

Abstract (Basic):

... Method involves generation of image of integral reading algorithm for 5-10 days, fixing reader's attention on selective search of answer to question of corresponding block of integral algorithm . When student finished fast-reading mode in 1-2 minutes, he is instructed for mental representation of visual image of integral reading algorithm . Results of information fixation are recorded in each block.

... Education of operators to rapid information perception

Title Terms: METHOD ;

37/3,K/14 (Item 14 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2004 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

012744556 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1999-550673/ 199946
XRPX Acc No: N99-407472

Speech recognition method using a computer , for teaching language reading skills

Patent Assignee: SYRACUSE LANGUAGE SYSTEMS INC (SYRA-N)

Inventor: ROTHENBERG M

Number of Countries: 083 Number of Patents: 003

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 9940556	A1	19990812	WO 99US2782	A	19990209	199946 B
AU 9926663	A	19990823	AU 9926663	A	19990209	200005
US 6134529	A	20001017	US 9820899	A	19980209	200054

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 9820899 A 19980209

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 9940556 A1 E 32 G09B-019/04

Designated States (National): AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU
CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK
LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ
TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR
IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG ZW

AU 9926663 A G09B-019/04 Based on patent WO 9940556

US 6134529 A G10L-015/10

Speech recognition method using a computer , for teaching language reading skills

Abstract (Basic):

... A predetermined **response** to a speech segment is presented to a user (26) based on the comparison between the speech **response** segment to the subsets (2a,2b,2c) of stored internal speech patterns and the internal...

...pattern in the subset. A comparison subprogram is executed in order to perform a comparison **process** .

... internal speech patterns containing at least one correct internal speech pattern corresponding to a correct **response** and one internal speech pattern corresponding to an incorrect **response** , using a **computer** program. By executing the comparison subprogram, a pattern difference is produced by comparing the correct internal speech pattern and the internal speech pattern corresponding to the incorrect **response** . A visual image corresponding to the correct internal speech pattern is presented to the user, after which the speech **response** segment is obtained from the user...

...For **teaching language reading skills** using a **computer** .

...recognition decision links to a correct meaning by providing the proper pronunciation of each allowable **response** and its meaning to the **learner** through audio or visual component. Meaning of incorrect or inappropriate **responses** can be made available to user. Improves discrimination between properly pronounced and deficient production by

including certain dummy **responses** representing misinformed or mispronounced versions of certain properly pronounced **responses** to a vocabulary. Extends capability of **computer** speech recognition program to reliably recognize, understand and **analyze** large vocabulary of words and phrases for **teaching** of comprehension and oral production of words and phrases...

...The figure shows the explanatory diagram of a speech recognition **method**

...Title Terms: **METHOD** ;

International Patent Class (Main): **G09B-019/04** ...

... **G10L-015/10**

International Patent Class (Additional): **G09B-007/04** ...

... **G10L-003/00**

37/3,K/16 (Item 16 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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012346462 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1999-152569/ 199913

XRPX Acc No: N99-110006

Computer implemented reading deficit predicting method for human beings

Patent Assignee: SCI LEARNING CORP (SCLE-N)

Inventor: AHISSAR M; MERZENICH M M; PROTOPAPAS A

Number of Countries: 083 Number of Patents: 003

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 5868683	A	19990209	US 97957680	A	19971024	199913 B
WO 9921480	A1	19990506	WO 98US22219	A	19981020	199925
AU 9911085	A	19990517	AU 9911085	A	19981020	199939

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 97957680 A 19971024

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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US 5868683	A	14	G06F-015/00		
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WO 9921480	A1 E		A61B-005/16		
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Designated States (National): AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU
CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK
LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ
TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR
IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG ZW

AU 9911085 A A61B-005/16 Based on patent WO 9921480

Computer implemented reading deficit predicting method for human beings

Abstract (Basic):

... A **response** of two levels indicating perception by human being that first tonal stimulus is equal to, or different from second tonal stimulus provided, is received. Frequency difference at which **response** is inaccurate, is confirmed. Frequency difference indicates susceptibility of human being to reading deficit, if...

... of the frequencies is modified to reduce or increase frequency difference respectively, corresponding to the **response** being accurate or inaccurate, after which the **processes** are repeated. The set of tonal stimuli provided to the human being is independent of...

...deficit in person especially pre-reading and person of other linguistic background child for improving **learning** efficiency...

...Improves **ability** of person to **read**, decode and **comprehend** written words, thus paving way for unobstructed social and/or economic success. Is employed to...

Title Terms: **COMPUTER** ;

37/3,K/19 (Item 19 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2004 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

009837587 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1994-117443/ 199414
Related WPI Acc No: 1995-089103; 1998-031542
XRPX Acc No: N94-092073

Teaching method for reducing illiteracy and improving use of
computer technology - using computer stimuli and student response
data from memory to evaluate skill level, selecting target objective
for touch, movement, sight or sound and testing user's ability to
reproduce same

Patent Assignee: CORDER P R (CORD-I)

Inventor: CORDER P R

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 5302132	A	19940412	US 92863687	A	19920401	199414 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 92863687 A 19920401

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 5302132	A		61	G09B-019/00	

Teaching method for reducing illiteracy and improving use of
computer technology...

...using computer stimuli and student response data from memory to
evaluate skill level, selecting target objective for touch, movement,
sight or sound and testing user's ability to reproduce same

...Abstract (Basic): The method for teaching communication skills using
language constructs and a computer based system involves
evaluating a student's communication skills by using computer
generated stimuli to which a student responds and the student's
previous response data from the memory. The stimuli and the response
data concern either touch, movement, sight, sound, or speech. A target
instructional objective is selected for mastering a language
construct, selected by the computer from hierarchically ranked
objectives. The evaluation is used to prepare an optimal cognitive
strategy to achieve the target instructional objective. The strategy
employs touch, movement, sight, sound, and speech as the student
progressively encounters...

...The student's ability is tested to reproduce, recognise, write, type,
hand sign, speak, spell, use, or translate the target objective by
using stored decision rules for comparing the test results to a first
predetermined criterion stored in the system. The procedure is
repeated if the test results do not exceed the first predetermined
performance criterion. If the first predetermined performance criterion
...

...USE/ADVANTAGE - E.g. for enabling student to develop correct
enunciation, spelling, writing and reading skills. Also suited to
teaching Braille skills to blind user...

Title Terms: TEACH ;

International Patent Class (Main): G09B-019/00

37/3,K/20 (Item 20 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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009400050 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1993-093559/ 199311
XRPX Acc No: N93-071657

Voice interactive computer system for aiding student learning
e.g. of language - includes digitiser for operator voice input and
processing circuitry, with input selectively replayed and compared to
prerecorded vocabulary stored on compact disc read only memory

Patent Assignee: INTECHNICA INT INC (INTE-N)
Inventor: BOLIN P S; MASON R B
Number of Countries: 002 Number of Patents: 002
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 5191617	A	19930302	US 8740512	A	19870420	199311 B
			US 89423628	A	19891018	
			US 90543964	A	19900622	
CA 1314395	C	19930316	CA 564546	A	19880419	199331

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 8740512 A 19870420; US 89423628 A
19891018; US 90543964 A 19900622

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 5191617	A	103	G10L-005/00	Cont of application US 8740512 Cont of application US 89423628

CA 1314395 C G09B-019/00

Voice interactive computer system for aiding student learning
e.g. of language...

...Abstract (Basic): The interactive instruction appts. has a video
display for presenting video messages selected to exercise student
reading and comprehension skills. An audio output device presents
audio messages selected to exercise student listening skills, and an
audio input device receives audio responses selected to exercise
student speaking skills. A text input receives text responses
selected to exercise student writing skills, and student speech
reproduction device receives, digitises and reproduces a student speech
response. A reference response generator provides a reference
speech from a digital recording...

...presentation of audio messages through the audio output and the
reception of text and audio responses through the respective input...

...At least one exercise includes a message for prompting a student speech
response. An interactive period occurs during which speech
reproduction device receives and reproduces a student speech response
and the reference response general provides a reference response
for comparison with the student response, thereby allowing the
student to evaluate his/her own learning progress. An exercise
controller responsive to the student for either 1) autonomously signals
the exercise generator to provide an exercise, or alternatively signals
the generator to repeat an interactive period...

...USE/ADVANTAGE - Language teaching system with vocabulary stored on
CD-ROM. Allows student progress at own pace, in independent fashion...

...Title Terms: COMPUTER ;

37/3,K/28 (Item 28 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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004700441

WPI Acc No: 1986-203783/ 198631

XRPX Acc No: N86-152221

Automated control systems operator occupational skill test machine -
has outputs from standards setter and operator desk to address comparator
with output to distributor

Patent Assignee: KUMANICHKIN YU S (KUMA-I)

Inventor: KUMANICHKI Y U S

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
SU 1201864	A	19851230	SU 3776865	A	19840730	198631 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): SU 3776865 A 19840730

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
SU 1201864	A		5		

Automated control systems operator occupational skill test machine...

...Abstract (Basic): 9) and an end of standard presentation finder (14) as a standards setter (13), the answer input unit (4) answer memory (5), answer address counter (10) and end of answer finder (11) as an operator desk, answer comparator (6), generator) (7) OR-gate (8) the counters (17-19) as a counter (15...

...A limited sequence of signs is fed to the display as a test message which is read by the operator to respond by the answer input unit. If the answer differs to the standard information, a signal from the end of answer finder leads to increase of e.g. an omissions count. Errors of the type unnecessary...

...USE/ADVANTAGE - As an occupational skill tester for automated control system operators, accuracy is increased. Certainty is increased in assessing operator activity by wider classification of operator incorrect actions and avoiding false classification attributes in assessing the degree of training and knowledge for occupational selection based on engineering psychology. Bul.48/30.12.85 (5pp...

...Title Terms: SYSTEM ;

37/3,K/39 (Item 39 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
(c) 2004 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.

03983281 **Image available**
ELECTRONIC **LEARNING** MACHINE

PUB. NO.: 04-348381 [JP 4348381 A]
PUBLISHED: December 03, 1992 (19921203)
INVENTOR(s): MIMURA ISAO
APPLICANT(s): CASIO COMPUT CO LTD [350750] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 03-079910 [JP 9179910]
FILED: April 12, 1991 (19910412)
JOURNAL: Section: P, Section No. 1526, Vol. 17, No. 210, Pg. 13, April 23, 1993 (19930423)

ELECTRONIC **LEARNING** MACHINE

...PUBLISHED: 19921203)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To obtain the electronic **learning** machine on which it is known that the limited time for a test question is...

...CONSTITUTION: The **learning** machine operates by a **computer system** and a program for a flow is written in its internal ROM. A **process** corresponding to key operation for selecting a mode is performed and a timer **process** and a key **process** accompanying the key operation are performed in a step S2. When a **learning** mode is selected, **processes** in steps S4-S23 are performed and while specific bar codes provided on a question form are selected by a bar code **reader**, **test** questions are **answered**. The **test** time and question **answer** limit time are controlled by two timers to generates an alarm A in the step...

...test time is elapsed and an alarm B in the step S19 when the question **answer** limit time is elapsed, and proper displays are made respectively. When a display mode for the **learning** result is selected, the display **process** in the step S13 is performed to display whether or not **answers** to questions are correct, the time required for the **answer** for each problem, a symbol indicating that the limit time is elapsed, etc.

37/3,K/41 (Item 41 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
(c) 2004 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.

03381805 **Image available**
LEARNING DEVICE FOR NUMERICAL CONTROLLER

PUB. NO.: 03-044705 [JP 3044705 A]
PUBLISHED: February 26, 1991 (19910226)
INVENTOR(s): KAWAI OTOJI
APPLICANT(s): AMADA CO LTD [330108] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP
(Japan)
APPL. NO.: 01-179060 [JP 89179060]
FILED: July 13, 1989 (19890713)
JOURNAL: Section: P, Section No. 1202, Vol. 15, No. 192, Pg. 27, May
17, 1991 (19910517)

LEARNING DEVICE FOR NUMERICAL CONTROLLER

...PUBLISHED: 19910226)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To **learn** the operating **method** with high efficiency with use of a **practical** numerical controller (NC) by **reading** an operation **training** program out of an IC card to **teach** the operating **method** to a **learner** in an **interactive** way and carrying out the **training** program...

...CONSTITUTION: An IC card 28 storing an operation **teaching** program is set to an IC card interface part 27, and the **training** program is carried out by a **CPU** 21 of an NC. Then the operating guidance is displayed in the prescribed **procedure** at a man-machine interface part (including a keyboard 26 and a display 25) of the NC. Thus a user can naturally **learn** the operating **method** just by operating the keyboard 26 in an **interactive** way by reference to the displayed **procedure**. As a result, the operating **method** of an NC is **learned** effectively with use of this NC itself.

Set	Items	Description
S1	108	AU=(HAYNES J? OR HAYNES, J? OR HAYNES J OR HAYNES, J OR HAYNES J. OR HAYNES, J. OR HAYNES JA OR HAYNES, JA OR HAYNES J.-A. OR HAYNES, J.A. OR HAYNES JACQUELINE OR HAYNES, JACQUELINE)
S2	171	AU=(FOWLER D? OR FOWLER, D? OR FOWLER D OR FOWLER, D OR FOWLER D. OR FOWLER, D. OR FOWLER DS OR FOWLER, DS OR FOWLER D.-S. OR FOWLER, D.S. OR FOWLER DANIEL OR FOWLER, DANIEL)
S3	1	AU=(BELTZ S? OR BELTZ, S? OR BELTZ S OR BELTZ, S OR BELTZ -S. OR BELTZ, S. OR BELTZ SL OR BELTZ, SL OR BELTZ S.L. OR BELTZ, S.L. OR BELTZ SHANNON OR BELTZ, SHANNON)
S4	0	JACQUELINE(2N)HAYNES OR DANIEL(2N)FOWLER OR SHANNON(2N)BELTZ
S5	977	READ?(3N) (SKILL? OR COMPREHEN? OR APTITUDE? OR ABILIT? OR UNDERSTAND?)
S6	1262724	IC=(G10L? OR G09B? OR G06F? OR G06K?)
S7	20	S1:S4 AND S5:S6

? show files

File 347:JAPIO Oct 1976-2003/Sep(Updated 040105)
(c) 2004 JPO & JAPIO

File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2004/UD,UM &UP=200402
(c) 2004 Thomson Derwent

? pause

?

7/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2004 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

015267148 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2003-328077/200331
XRPX Acc No: N03-262355

Positioning system for automated irrigation system, includes receivers
which generate corrected position signals indicative of extent of
misalignment between several connected sections of system

Patent Assignee: RAVEN IND INC (RAVE-N)
Inventor: FOWLER C W; FOWLER D A ; POWELL G D
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 6512992	B1	20030128	US 99263982	A	19990305	200331 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99263982 A 19990305

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6512992	B1		8	G01C-019/18	

...Inventor: FOWLER D A
International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-007/00

7/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2004 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

015095743 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2003-156261/200315
XRPX Acc No: N03-123350

Automated computer-based reading tutoring system, has semantic space
module receiving student submitted summary of instructional passage to
evaluate summary in congruence with passage and to determine subsequent
passage

Patent Assignee: BELTZ S L (BELT-I); FOWLER D S (FOWL-I); HAYNES J A
(HAYN-I); INTELLIGENT AUTOMATION INC (INTE-N)

Inventor: BELTZ S L ; FOWLER D S ; HAYNES J A
Number of Countries: 100 Number of Patents: 002
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 20020156632	A1	20021024	US 2001836165	A	20010418	200315 B
WO 200286844	A1	20021031	WO 2002US8267	A	20020418	200315

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2001836165 A 20010418

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20020156632	A1		21	G10L-021/00	
WO 200286844	A1	E		G09B-017/00	

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA
CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN
IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ
OM PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU
ZA ZM ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR
IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW

Inventor: BELTZ S L ...

... FOWLER D S ...

... HAYNES J A

International Patent Class (Main): G09B-017/00 ...

... G10L-021/00

7/3,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

(c) 2004 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

014562591 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2002-383294/200241

XRPX Acc No: N02-300028

Switch-based acceleration of computer data storage employing aggregation of disc array by dynamic reconfiguration of fiber channel switch in response to map/unmap commands

Patent Assignee: EMC CORP (EMCE-N)

Inventor: BROWN J A; ERICSON G M; HAYNES J E ; SOLOMON R C

Number of Countries: 003 Number of Patents: 003

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200227494	A2	20020404	WO 2001US29264	A	20010918	200241 B
GB 2383163	A	20030618	WO 2001US29264	A	20010918	200340
			GB 20036150	A	20030318	
DE 10196700	T	20030828	DE 1096700	A	20010918	200357
			WO 2001US29264	A	20010918	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000670933 A 20000928

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 200227494 A2 E 34 G06F-012/00

Designated States (National): DE GB JP

GB 2383163 A G06F-012/00 Based on patent WO 200227494

DE 10196700 T G06F-012/00 Based on patent WO 200227494

...Inventor: HAYNES J E

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-012/00

7/3,K/4 (Item 4 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

(c) 2004 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

012765431

WPI Acc No: 1999-571559/199948

Related WPI Acc No: 1999-444266; 1999-444268

XRPX Acc No: N99-421201

Two-level address translation and memory registration system for use in Virtual Interface Architecture (VIA) for System Area Networks (SANs)

Patent Assignee: TANDEM COMPUTERS INC (TAND)

Inventor: FOWLER D L ; GARCIA D J

Number of Countries: 021 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 9935579	A1	19990715	WO 99US320	A	19990106	199948 B
US 6163834	A	20001219	US 9870650	A	19980107	200102
			US 98228069	A	19981230	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 98228069 A 19981230; US 9870650 P 19980107

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 9935579 A1 E 19 G06F-012/02

Designated States (National): CA JP

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

US 6163834 A G06F-012/10 Provisional application US 9870650

Inventor: FOWLER D L ...

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-012/02 ...

... G06F-012/10

7/3,K/5 (Item 5 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

(c) 2004 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

012458052 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1999-264160/199922

XRPX Acc No: N99-196769

Sharing common backbone structure between user networks

Patent Assignee: NEWBRIDGE NETWORKS CORP (NEWB-N); ALCATEL CANADA INC (COGE); CHAN R A (CHAN-I); FOWLER D G (FOWL-I); WATKINSON D (WATK-I)

Inventor: DUNCAN I H; ERNAULT J; HALL G; WATKINSON D; WATT J; YOUNG K; CHAN R A; FOWLER D G

Number of Countries: 083 Number of Patents: 009

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 9918751	A1	19990415	WO 98CA937	A	19981002	199922 B
AU 9893352	A	19990427	AU 9893352	A	19981002	199936
CA 2217275	A1	19990403	CA 2217275	A	19971003	199937
CA 2242219	A1	19990403	CA 2242219	A	19980630	199937
EP 1021931	A1	20000726	EP 98946196	A	19981002	200037
			WO 98CA937	A	19981002	
US 20020097675	A1	20020725	US 98160087	A	19980925	200254
US 6504819	B2	20030107	US 98160087	A	19980925	200306
EP 1021931	B1	20030730	EP 98946196	A	19981002	200356
			WO 98CA937	A	19981002	
DE 69816845	E	20030904	DE 616845	A	19981002	200366
			EP 98946196	A	19981002	
			WO 98CA937	A	19981002	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): CA 2217275 A 19971003

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 9918751 A1 E 75 H04Q-011/04

Designated States (National): AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG ZW

AU 9893352 A Based on patent WO 9918751

CA 2217275 A1 E H04L-012/46

CA 2242219 A1 E H04L-012/56

EP 1021931 A1 E H04Q-011/04 Based on patent WO 9918751

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE

US 20020097675 A1 H04L-001/00

US 6504819 B2 G01R-031/08
EP 1021931 B1 E H04Q-011/04 Based on patent WO 9918751
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI
LU MC NL PT SE
DE 69816845 E H04Q-011/04 Based on patent EP 1021931
Based on patent WO 9918751

...Inventor: FOWLER D G
International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-011/00 ...

7/3,K/6 (Item 6 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2004 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

012228401 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1999-034508/199903
XRPX Acc No: N99-025852

Power supply subsystem for memory storage devices - has voltage offset
circuitry that induces power supply to sense different output voltage
than that sensed by other supplies, to regulate output of other supplies
Patent Assignee: FOWLER D R (FOWL-I); LARABELL H (LARA-I)
Inventor: FOWLER D R ; LARABELL H
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:
Patent No Kind Date Applicat No Kind Date Week
US 5842030 A 19981124 US 95542797 A 19951004 199903 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 95542797 A 19951004
Patent Details:
Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes
US 5842030 A 11 G06F-001/00
Inventor: FOWLER D R ...
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-001/00
International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-001/18 ...

... G06F-001/26

7/3,K/7 (Item 7 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2004 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

011558852 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1997-535333/199749
XRPX Acc No: N97-445750

Spoon-feed initialisation in multiprocessor system - loading registers
first with code sequence, releasing processor, executing one instruction
loop, then modifying loop and executing this second loop
Patent Assignee: TANDEM COMPUTERS INC (TAND .)
Inventor: BAKER W E; FOWLER D L ; SONNIER D P; WILLIAMS F A
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:
Patent No Kind Date Applicat No Kind Date Week
US 5682528 A 19971028 US 95578889 A 19951222 199749 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 95578889 A 19951222
Patent Details:
Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes
US 5682528 A 9 G06F-009/00

...Inventor: FOWLER D L
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-009/00

7/3,K/8 (Item 8 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2004 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

011541344 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1997-517825/199748
Related WPI Acc No: 1999-142290
XRPX Acc No: N99-421830

Fail-fast fail-functional fault-tolerant multiprocessor system
Patent Assignee: TANDEM COMPUTERS INC (TAND)
Inventor: BAKER W E; BUNTON W P; CAMPBELL G F; CUTTS R W; FOWLER D L ;
GARCIA D J; HINTIKKA P N; HORST R W; ISWANDHI G I; SONNIER D P; WATSON W
J; WILLIAMS F A
Number of Countries: 003 Number of Patents: 003

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 9244960	A	19970919	JP 96146057	A	19960607	199748 B
CA 2178456	A	19961208	CA 2178456	A	19960606	199801
US 5964835	A	19991012	US 92992944	A	19921217	199949
			US 95482618	A	19950607	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 95482618 A 19950607; US 92992944 A
19921217

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 9244960	A		84	G06F-012/14	
US 5964835	A		81	G06F-012/14	CIP of application US 92992944
CA 2178456	A			G06F-015/167	

...Inventor: FOWLER D L
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-012/14 ...

... G06F-015/167
International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-015/16 ...

... G06F-015/163

7/3,K/9 (Item 9 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2004 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

011189573 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1997-167498/199716
XRPX Acc No: N97-137771

Central processing unit with fault tolerant capability - has interface
unit comparing 2nd part of dataword from 2nd interface unit with corresp.
dataword from other processor to assert error signal if miscompare,
similarly 2nd interface unit compares 1st part of dataword
Patent Assignee: TANDEM COMPUTERS INC (TAND); COMPAQ COMPUTER CORP (COPQ
)

Inventor: BRUCKERT W F; BUNTON W P; FOWLER D L ; GARCIA D J; HORST R W;
JONES C W; SONNIER D P; WATSON W J; WILLIAMS F A
Number of Countries: 008 Number of Patents: 006

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
EP 757315	A2	19970205	EP 96304175	A	19960606	199716 B

CA 2178394	A	19961208	CA 2178394	A	19960606	199716
JP 9128356	A	19970516	JP 96145278	A	19960607	199730
US 6233702	B1	20010515	US 95485055	A	19950607	200129
EP 757315	B1	20030312	EP 96304175	A	19960606	200319
DE 69626583	E	20030417	DE 626583	A	19960606	200333
			EP 96304175	A	19960606	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 95485055 A 19950607

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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EP 757315	A2	E	92	G06F-011/16	
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Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB IT SE

CA 2178394	A		G06F-015/16
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JP 9128356	A	83	G06F-015/163
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US 6233702	B1		G06F-011/00
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EP 757315	B1	E	G06F-011/16
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Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB IT SE

DE 69626583	E		G06F-011/16	Based on patent EP 757315
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...Inventor: FOWLER D L

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-011/00 ...

... G06F-011/16 ...

... G06F-015/16 ...

... G06F-015/163

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-011/18

7/3,K/10 (Item 10 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

(c) 2004 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

011176913 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1997-154838/199715

XRPX Acc No: N97-127965

Multiple processing system for reliable system area network - has CPUs which are operable in first mode independent of one another to executes instructions of different instruction streams and second mode in lock-step synchronism to execute same instruction at same time

Patent Assignee: TANDEM COMPUTERS INC (TAND)

Inventor: BAKER W E; BANTON R G; BROWN J M; BRUCKERT W F; BUNTON W P; CAMPBELL G F; CODDINGTON J D; CUTTS R W; DREXLER B L; ELROD H F; FOWLER D L; GARCIA D J; HINTIKKA P N; HORST R W; ISWANDHI G I; JEWETT D E; JONES C W; KLECKA J S; KRAUSE J C; LOW S G; MEREDITH S S; MEYERS S C; SONNIER D P; WATSON W J; WHITESIDE P L; WILLIAAMS F A; ZALZALA L E; WILLIAMS F A

Number of Countries: 003 Number of Patents: 003

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
CA 2178440	A	19961208	CA 2178440	A	19960606	199715 B
JP 9128347	A	19970516	JP 96145551	A	19960607	199730
US 5751932	A	19980512	US 92992944	A	19921217	199826
			US 95485217	A	19950607	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 95485217 A 19950607; US 92992944 A 19921217

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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CA 2178440	A		206	G06F-015/17	
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JP 9128347 A 85 G06F-015/16
US 5751932 A G06F-011/00 CIP of application US 92992944
...Inventor: FOWLER D L
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-011/00 ...

... G06F-015/16 ...

... G06F-015/17

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-011/16 ...

... G06F-011/18

7/3,K/11 (Item 11 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2004 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

011176906 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1997-154831/199715
XRPX Acc No: N97-127959

Fault tolerant interrupt delivery for multi-processor network - involves coupling processing elements for transmission of information including interrupt messages

Patent Assignee: TANDEM COMPUTERS INC (TAND)
Inventor: BAKER W E; BUNTON W P; CODDINGTON J D; FOWLER D L ; GARCIA D J;
HINTIKKA P N; ISWANDHI G I; MEREDITH S S; MILLER S H; SONNIER D P; WATSON
W J; WILLIAMS F A

Number of Countries: 003 Number of Patents: 003

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
CA 2178408	A	19961208	CA 2178408	A	19960606	199715 B
US 5675807	A	19971007	US 92992944	A	19921217	199746
			US 95481749	A	19950607	
JP 9244906	A	19970919	JP 96145552	A	19960607	199748

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 95481749 A 19950607; US 92992944 A 19921217

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
CA 2178408	A	200	G06F-013/24	
US 5675807	A	81	G06F-013/00	CIP of application US 92992944
JP 9244906	A	83	G06F-009/46	

...Inventor: FOWLER D L
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-009/46 ...

... G06F-013/00 ...

... G06F-013/24

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-013/14 ...

... G06F-015/16

7/3,K/12 (Item 12 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2004 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

011066618 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1997-044542/199705
XRPX Acc No: N97-036986

CPU pair synchronisation for duplex, lock-step operation - copying
instruction and data content of memory of operating processor to memory
of waiting processor at corresponding address locations
Patent Assignee: TANDEM COMPUTERS INC (TAND); COMPAQ COMPUTER CORP (COPQ
)

Inventor: BAKER W E; BUNTON W P; FOWLER D L ; JONES C W; KRAUSE J C;
SIMPSON M P; SONNIER D P; WATSON W J

Number of Countries: 008 Number of Patents: 006

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
EP 747820	A2	19961211	EP 96304176	A	19960606	199705 B
CA 2178406	A	19961208	CA 2178406	A	19960606	199715
JP 9128348	A	19970516	JP 96145249	A	19960607	199730
US 5751955	A	19980512	US 92992944	A	19921217	199826
			US 95473541	A	19950607	
EP 747820	B1	20030502	EP 96304176	A	19960606	200330
DE 69627749	E	20030605	DE 627749	A	19960606	200345
			EP 96304176	A	19960606	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 95473541 A 19950607; US 92992944 A
19921217

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
EP 747820	A2	E	92	G06F-011/16	
Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB IT SE					
CA 2178406	A			G06F-015/167	
JP 9128348	A		84	G06F-015/16	
US 5751955	A			G06F-011/00	CIP of application US 92992944
EP 747820	B1	E		G06F-011/16	
Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB IT SE					
DE 69627749	E			G06F-011/16	Based on patent EP 747820
...Inventor: FOWLER D L					
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-011/00 ...					

... G06F-011/16 ...

... G06F-015/16 ...

... G06F-015/167

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-011/18 ...

... G06F-012/16

7/3,K/13 (Item 13 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2004 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

009981747 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1994-249461/199430
Related WPI Acc No: 1993-117791; 1994-249459; 1994-249460; 1995-215368;
1996-287386; 1999-633470
XRPX Acc No: N94-196988

Digital image analysis for automatically identifying background objects -
searching image for object, determining interior points of object,
associating locations of object points to colour index of each point in
buffer and copying buffer to display

Patent Assignee: DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO E I (DUPO)

Inventor: FOWLER D B ; VAIDYANATHAN A G; FOWLER D ; VAIDYANATHAN A

Number of Countries: 026 Number of Patents: 008

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 9416405	A1	19940721	WO 93US2738	A	19930324	199430 B
AU 9342762	A	19940815	AU 9342762	A	19930324	199442
EP 628189	A1	19941214	EP 93912074	A	19930324	199503
			WO 93US2738	A	19930324	
JP 7504533	W	19950518	WO 93US2738	A	19930324	199528
			JP 94515940	A	19930324	
US 5448652	A	19950905	US 91767339	A	19910927	199541
			US 92999702	A	19921231	
			US 92999703	A	19921231	
			US 9335819	A	19930323	
EP 628189	B1	20011219	EP 93912074	A	19930324	200206
			WO 93US2738	A	19930324	
DE 69331380	E	20020131	DE 631380	A	19930324	200216
			EP 93912074	A	19930324	
			WO 93US2738	A	19930324	
JP 3296494	B2	20020702	WO 93US2738	A	19930324	200246
			JP 94515940	A	19930324	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 9335819 A 19930323; US 92999703 A 19921231; US 91767339 A 19910927; US 92999702 A 19921231

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 9416405	A1	E 117	G06F-015/72	
				Designated States (National): AU BR BY CA JP KZ RU UA
				Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
AU 9342762	A		G06F-015/72	Based on patent WO 9416405
EP 628189	A1	E 2	G06F-015/72	Based on patent WO 9416405
				Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE
JP 7504533	W	34	G06T-007/00	Based on patent WO 9416405
US 5448652	A	69	G06K-009/46	CIP of application US 91767339 CIP of application US 92999702 CIP of application US 92999703 CIP of patent US 5371810 CIP of patent US 5375177
EP 628189	B1	E	G06T-011/00	Based on patent WO 9416405
				Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE
DE 69331380	E		G06T-011/00	Based on patent EP 628189 Based on patent WO 9416405
JP 3296494	B2	61	G06T-007/00	Previous Publ. patent JP 7504533 Based on patent WO 9416405

Inventor: FOWLER D B ...

... FOWLER D

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-015/72 ...

... G06K-009/46

7/3,K/14 (Item 14 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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009981746 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1994-249460/199430
Related WPI Acc No: 1993-117791; 1994-249459; 1994-249461; 1995-215368;
1996-287386; 1999-633470
XRPX Acc No: N94-196987

Object identification by colour - using number of colour separated images of object and background to search for candidate object using threshold grey level and finding interior points via grey scale to give colour parameter

Patent Assignee: DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO E I (DUPO)

Inventor: FOWLER D B ; VAIDYANATHAN A G; FOWLER D ; VAIDYANATHAN A

Number of Countries: 026 Number of Patents: 009

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 9416403	A1	19940721	WO 93US2706	A	19930324	199430 B
AU 9341002	A	19940815	AU 9341002	A	19930324	199442
EP 628188	A1	19941214	EP 93910551	A	19930324	199503
			WO 93US2706	A	19930324	
US 5375177	A	19941220	US 91767339	A	19910927	199505
			US 92999703	A	19921231	
JP 7504531	W	19950518	WO 93US2706	A	19930324	199528
			JP 94515938	A	19930324	
EP 628189	B1	20011219	EP 93912074	A	19930324	200206
			WO 93US2738	A	19930324	
EP 628188	B1	20020529	EP 93910551	A	19930324	200236
			WO 93US2706	A	19930324	
JP 3296492	B2	20020702	WO 93US2706	A	19930324	200246
			JP 94515938	A	19930324	
DE 69331968	E	20020704	DE 631968	A	19930324	200251
			EP 93910551	A	19930324	
			WO 93US2706	A	19930324	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 92999703 A 19921231; US 91767339 A 19910927; US 9335819 A 19930323

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 9416403	A1	E	106	G06F-015/70	
Designated States (National): AU BR BY CA JP KZ RU UA					
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE					
AU 9341002	A			G06F-015/70	Based on patent WO 9416403
EP 628188	A1	E	2	G06F-015/70	Based on patent WO 9416403
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE					
US 5375177	A		64	G06K-009/20	CIP of application US 91767339
JP 7504531	W		32	G06T-007/00	Based on patent WO 9416403
EP 628189	B1	E		G06T-011/00	Based on patent WO 9416405
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE					
EP 628188	B1	E		G06T-007/60	Based on patent WO 9416403
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE					
JP 3296492	B2		58	G06T-007/00	Previous Publ. patent JP 7504531
Based on patent WO 9416403					
DE 69331968	E			G06T-007/60	Based on patent EP 628188
Based on patent WO 9416403					

Inventor: FOWLER D B ...

... FOWLER D

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-015/70 ...

... G06K-009/20

...International Patent Class (Additional): G06K-009/46

7/3,K/15 (Item 15 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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009737843 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1994-017694/199403
XRPX Acc No: N94-013438

Aircraft missile interface testing appts. - has portable control unit
including microcomputer and interface panel which receives data from
number of missile stations via umbilical ports
Patent Assignee: HUGHES AIRCRAFT CO (HUGA); RAYTHEON CO (RAYT)
Inventor: CARPENTER D C; CRISAFULLI J A; CURRY R J; EMMERT G T; FOWLER D L
; MILANI D A; MONK R W; VAN CLEVE D P; CARPENTER D G
Number of Countries: 015 Number of Patents: 014

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
EP 579143	A1	19940119	EP 93111089	A	19930710	199403 B
AU 9341919	A	19940120	AU 9341919	A	19930713	199409
NO 9302532	A	19940114	NO 932532	A	19930712	199410
CA 2100156	A	19940114	CA 2100156	A	19930708	199413
JP 6183397	A	19940705	JP 93173326	A	19930713	199431
AU 655890	B	19950112	AU 9341919	A	19930713	199509
US 5414347	A	19950509	US 92912442	A	19920713	199524
			US 94272441	A	19940708	
IL 106355	A	19980310	IL 106355	A	19930715	199820
CA 2100156	C	19980728	CA 2100156	A	19930708	199841
EP 579143	B1	19990929	EP 93111089	A	19930710	199945
DE 69326583	E	19991104	DE 626583	A	19930710	199953
			EP 93111089	A	19930710	
KR 134872	B1	19980423	KR 9313113	A	19930713	199954
ES 2136104	T3	19991116	EP 93111089	A	19930710	200001
NO 307433	B1	20000403	NO 932532	A	19930712	200023

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 92912442 A 19920713; US 94272441 A 19940708

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
EP 579143	A1	E	18	F41G-007/00	
				Designated States (Regional):	BE CH DE ES FR GB IT LI
ES 2136104	T3			F41G-007/00	Based on patent EP 579143
NO 307433	B1			F41A-031/00	Previous Publ. patent NO 9302532
JP 6183397	A		15	B64F-005/00	
AU 655890	B			F41G-007/00	Previous Publ. patent AU 9341919
US 5414347	A		15	G01R-001/04	Cont of application US 92912442
EP 579143	B1	E		F41G-007/00	
				Designated States (Regional):	BE CH DE ES FR GB IT LI
DE 69326583	E			F41G-007/00	Based on patent EP 579143
AU 9341919	A			F41G-007/00	
NO 9302532	A			F41A-031/00	
CA 2100156	A			G01R-031/318	
IL 106355	A			F42B-035/00	
CA 2100156	C			G01R-031/3177	
KR 134872	B1			F41G-007/00	

...Inventor: FOWLER D L
...International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-015/60 ...
... G06F-017/50

7/3,K/16 (Item 16 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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007309674
WPI Acc No: 1987-306681/198743
XRPX Acc No: N87-229271

Data storage system with data compression - uses data from sets of
correlated parameters, groups multivalues parameters about mean value and
uses pointer matrix memories

Patent Assignee: BECTON DICKINSON CO (BECT)
Inventor: HAYNES J L

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 4700294	A	19871013	US 84666300	A	19841030	198743 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 84666300 A 19841030; US 82434623 A
19821015

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 4700294	A		36		

Inventor: HAYNES J L
International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-007/00 ...
... G06F-012/00

7/3,K/17 (Item 17 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2004 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

003798913
WPI Acc No: 1983-795154/198342
XRPX Acc No: N83-187516

Character cycle controller for CRT display terminal - makes every key
cyclable so that keyboard can be used with any programmable terminal

Patent Assignee: SPERRY CORP (SPER)

Inventor: FOWLER D M

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 4408191	A	19831004				198342 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 81334276 A 19811224; US 78908346 A
19780522; US 79102698 A 19791212

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 4408191	A		10		

Inventor: FOWLER D M
International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-003/02

7/3,K/18 (Item 18 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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003647599
WPI Acc No: 1983-07608K/198304

XRAM Acc No: C83-007529

XPX Acc No: N83-014857

Glassware forming system control system - in which machine sections are controlled in accordance with status reports

Patent Assignee: BALL CORP (BALP)

Inventor: HAYNES J D ; KWIATKOWSK J A; MAPES G H

Number of Countries: 014 Number of Patents: 004

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
EP 69329	A	19830112				198304 B
JP 58020738	A	19830207				198311
BR 8203950	A	19830329				198319
CA 1174339	A	19840911				198441

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 81281466 A 19810708

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

EP 69329 A E 73

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE

Inventor: HAYNES J D ...

...International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-015/21

7/3,K/19 (Item 19 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

(c) 2004 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

003296864

WPI Acc No: 1982-E4877E/198216

Automatic lock-positioning of foldable helicopter blades - has position detector for each servo with signal processor storing pitch, roll and collective reference signals

Patent Assignee: UNITED TECHNOLOGIES CORP (UNAC)

Inventor: ARIFIAN K C; FOWLER D W ; MACLENNAN R A; MULVEY W J

Number of Countries: 007 Number of Patents: 010

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
GB 2085194	A	19820421	GB 8129608	A	19811001	198216 B
DE 3139720	A	19820519				198221
FR 2491865	A	19820416				198221
US 4354234	A	19821012				198243
US 4376979	A	19830315				198313
CA 1161413	A	19840131				198410
GB 2085194	B	19840307				198410
CH 652673	A	19851129				198551
IT 1138938	B	19860917				198813
DE 3139720	C2	19940210	DE 3139720	A	19811006	199406

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 80195808 A 19801010; US 80195723 A 19801010

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

GB 2085194 A 22

DE 3139720 C2 23 B64C-027/50

...Inventor: FOWLER D W

...International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-015/20

7/3,K/20 (Item 20 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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003277982

WPI Acc No: 1982-C5967E/198210

**Adaptive helicopter actuator fault detector - provides override signal
when pilot forces control mechanism by more than predetermined amount
away from trim position**

Patent Assignee: UNITED TECHNOLOGIES CORP (UNAC)

Inventor: CLELFORD D H; FOWLER D W

Number of Countries: 007 Number of Patents: 009

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
GB 2082794	A	19820310				198210	B
FR 2489545	A	19820305				198214	
DE 3129313	A	19820506	DE 3129313	A	19810724	198219	
US 4355358	A	19821019				198244	
CA 1165876	A	19840417				198420	
GB 2082794	B	19840711				198428	
CH 654535	A	19860228				198612	
IT 1138500	B	19860917				198812	
DE 3129313	C	19900104				199002	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 80181510 A 19800826

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
GB 2082794	A		15		

...Inventor: FOWLER D W

...International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-015/50

Set	Items	Description
S1	60	AU=(HAYNES J? OR HAYNES, J? OR HAYNES J OR HAYNES, J OR HAYNES J. OR HAYNES, J. OR HAYNES JA OR HAYNES, JA OR HAYNES J.-A. OR HAYNES, J.A. OR HAYNES JACQUELINE OR HAYNES, JACQUELINE)
S2	80	AU=(FOWLER D? OR FOWLER, D? OR FOWLER D OR FOWLER, D OR FOWLER D. OR FOWLER, D. OR FOWLER DS OR FOWLER, DS OR FOWLER D.-S. OR FOWLER, D.S. OR FOWLER DANIEL OR FOWLER, DANIEL)
S3	2	AU=(BELTZ S? OR BELTZ, S? OR BELTZ S OR BELTZ, S OR BELTZ -S. OR BELTZ, S. OR BELTZ SL OR BELTZ, SL OR BELTZ S.L. OR BELTZ, S.L. OR BELTZ SHANNON OR BELTZ, SHANNON)
S4	14	JACQUELINE(2N)HAYNES OR DANIEL(2N)FOWLER OR SHANNON(2N)BELTZ
S5	66276	READ?(3N) (SKILL? OR COMPREHEN? OR APTITUDE? OR ABILIT? OR UNDERSTAND?)
S6	146447	IC=(G10L? OR G09B? OR G06F? OR G06K?)
S7	12	S1:S4 AND S5:S6

? show files

File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2003/Dec W02

(c) 2003 European Patent Office

File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2002/UB=20031225,UT=20031218

(c) 2003 WIPO/Univentio

? pause

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7/5,AU/1 (Item 1 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
(c) 2003 European Patent Office. All rts. reserv.

01524845

AUTOMATED, COMPUTER-BASED READING TUTORING SYSTEM AND METHOD.--
PROCEDE ET SYSTEME INFORMATISES, AUTOMATISES D'ACCOMPAGNEMENT PEDAGOGIQUE
EN LECTURE

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

Intelligent Automation, Inc., (4260180), 7519 Standish Place, Suite 200,
Rockville, MD 20850, (US), (Applicant designated States: all)

INVENTOR:

HAYNES , Jacqueline , A., 1715 Glastonberry Road, Rockville, MD 20850,
(US)

BELTZ , Shannon , L., 9617 Marathon Terrace, 204, North Potomac, MD
20878, (US)

FOWLER , Daniel , S., 3711 Warren Streetm NW, Washington, D.C. 20016,
(US)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date):

WO 2002086844 021031

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 2002764139 020418; WO 2002US8267 020418

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 836165 010418

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI;
LU; MC; NL; PT; SE; TR

EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: **G09B-017/00**

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 030102 A1 International application. (Art. 158(1))

Application: 030102 A1 International application entering European
phase

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

7/5,AU/2 (Item 2 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
(c) 2003 European Patent Office. All rts. reserv.

01071271

TWO-LEVEL ADDRESS TRANSLATION AND MEMORY REGISTRATION SYSTEM AND METHOD
ZWEISTUFIGES ADRESSUBERSETZUNGS- UND SPEICHERREGISTRIERUNGSSYSTEM UND
VERFAHREN

SYSTEME ET PROCEDE A DEUX NIVEAUX DE TRADUCTION D'ADRESSE ET
D'IDENTIFICATION DE MEMOIRE

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

TANDEM COMPUTERS INCORPORATED, (524031), 10435 N. Tantau Avenue,
Cupertino, California 95014-0709, (US), (Applicant designated States:
all)

INVENTOR:

GARCIA, David, J., 24100 Hutchinson Road, Los Gatos, CA 95033, (US)

FOWLER , Daniel , L., 303 Norwood Drive, Georgetown, TX 78628, (US)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date):

WO 9935579 990715

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): WO 99901352 990106; WO 99US320 990106

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 70650 980107

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI;
LU; MC; NL; PT; SE

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: **G06F-012/02**

CITED PATENTS (WO A): XP 584816 ; XP 751588

CITED REFERENCES (WO A):

EICKEN VON T ET AL: "U-NET: A USER-LEVEL NETWORK INTERFACE FOR PARALLEL

AND DISTRIBUTED COMPUTING" OPERATING SYSTEMS REVIEW (SIGOPS), vol. 29,
no. 5, 1 December 1995, pages 40-53, XP000584816
DUNNING D ET AL: "THE VIRTUAL INTERFACE ARCHITECTURE" IEEE MICRO, vol.
18, no. 2, March 1998, pages 66-76, XP000751588;
LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):
Application: 001129 A1 International application. (Art. 158(1))
Application: 990915 A1 International application. (Art. 158(1))
Withdrawal: 001129 A1 Date application deemed withdrawn: 19991008
Appl Changed: 001129 A1 International application not entering European
phase
Application: 990915 A1 International application entering European
phase
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

7/5,AU/3 (Item 3 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
(c) 2003 European Patent Office. All rts. reserv.

00815150
Fail-fast, fail-functional, fault-tolerant multiprocessor system
Schnellfehlendes, funktionellfehlendes, fehlertolerantes Multiprozessorsyst
em
Systeme a multiprocesseur a defaillance rapide, a defaillance
fonctionnelle, a tolerance de fautes

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

Compaq Computer Corporation, (687797), 20555 SH 249, Houston, Texas
77070-2698, (US), (Proprietor designated states: all)

INVENTOR:

Horst, Robert W., 12386 Larchmont Avenue, Saratoga, California 95070,
(US)
Garcia, David J., 24100 Hutchinson Road, Los Gatos, California 95030,
(US)
Bunton, William Patterson, 415 Greenway Drive, Pflugerville, Texas 78660,
(US)
Bruckert, William F., 15212 Quiet Pond Court, Austin, Texas 78728, (US)
Fowler, Daniel L., 303 Norwood Drive, Georgetown, Texas 78628, (US)
Jones, Curtis Willard, Jr., 4111 Bluffridge Drive, Austin, Texas 78759,
(US)
Sonnier, David Paul, 7804 Image Cove, Austin, Texas 78750, (US)
Watson, William Joel, 1501 Ullrich Avenue, Austin, Texas 78756, (US)
Williams, Frank A., 6310 Big Cat Cove, Austin, Texas 78750, (US)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Charig, Raymond Julian et al (79692), Eric Potter Clarkson, Park View
House, 58 The Ropewalk, Nottingham NG1 5DD, (GB)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 757315 A2 970205 (Basic)
EP 757315 A3 990811
EP 757315 B1 030312

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 96304175 960606;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 485055 950607

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB; IT; SE

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-011/16

CITED PATENTS (EP B): EP 120384 A; US 4453215 A

ABSTRACT EP 757315 A2

A multiprocessor system includes a number of sub-processor systems,
each substantially identically constructed, and each comprising a central
processing unit (CPU), and at least one I/O device, interconnected by
routing apparatus that also interconnects the sub-processor systems. A
CPU of any one of the sub-processor systems may communicate, through the
routing elements, with any I/O device of the system, or with any CPU of

the system.

Communications between I/O devices and CPUs is by packetized messages. Interrupts from I/O devices are communicated from the I/O devices to the CPUs (or from one CPU to another CPU) as message packets.

CPUs and I/O devices may write to, or read from, memory of a CPU of the system. Memory protection is provided by an access validation method maintained by each CPU in which CPUs and/or I/O devices are provided with a validation to read/write memory of that CPU, without which memory access is denied.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 153

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: 1A

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Assignee: 010321 A2 Transfer of rights to new applicant: Compaq
Computer Corporation (687797) 20555 SH 249
Houston, Texas 77070-2698 US

Examination: 20000412 A2 Date of request for examination: 20000211

Lapse: 031210 B1 Date of lapse of European Patent in a
contracting state (Country, date): SE
20030612,

Examination: 010725 A2 Date of dispatch of the first examination
report: 20010613

Change: 010425 A2 Legal representative(s) changed 20010306

Grant: 030312 B1 Granted patent

Application: 970205 A2 Published application (A1with Search Report
;A2without Search Report)

Search Report: 990811 A3 Separate publication of the search report

LANGUAGE (Publication, Procedural, Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPAB97	214
CLAIMS B	(English)	200311	821
CLAIMS B	(German)	200311	770
CLAIMS B	(French)	200311	924
SPEC A	(English)	EPAB97	57650
SPEC B	(English)	200311	56899
Total word count - document A			57872
Total word count - document B			59414
Total word count - documents A + B			117286

7/5,AU/4 (Item 4 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

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00804396

Method of synchronizing a pair of central processor units for duplex,
lock-step operation

Verfahren zur Synchronisation zweier zentraler Verarbeitungseinheiten fur
Duplex-Lock-Step-Operationen

Methode de synchronisation d'une paire d'unites de traitement centrale pour
une operation en duplex et en lock-step

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 747820 A2 961211 (Basic)
EP 747820 A3 990818
EP 747820 B1 030502
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 96304176 960606;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 473541 950607
DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB; IT; SE
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: **G06F-011/16**
CITED PATENTS (EP B): EP 411805 A; EP 433979 A; EP 526105 A; EP 636956 A;
US 3864670 A

ABSTRACT EP 747820 A2

A method of synchronizing a pair of substantially identical processors for substantial lock-step operation is disclosed. One of the processors is operational, executing an instruction stream from a memory element exclusive to that processor; the other processor is in a wait state. The method involves copying the instruction and data content of the memory of the operating processor to the memory of the waiting processor in a manner that stores the transferred instructions and data in the memory of the waiting processor at locations that correspond to where the instructions and data are located in the memory of the operating processor. Thereafter, the operating processor will periodically send selected ones of the instructions and data to the waiting processor.
(see image in original document)

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 141

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: 1A

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Assignee: 010321 A2 Transfer of rights to new applicant: Compaq
Computer Corporation (687797) 20555 SH 249
Houston, Texas 77070-2698 US
Examination: 20000419 A2 Date of request for examination: 20000217
Lapse: 031210 B1 Date of lapse of European Patent in a
contracting state (Country, date): SE
20030802,
Change: 030423 A2 Inventor information changed: 20030305
Change: 010425 A2 Legal representative(s) changed 20010306
Examination: 010808 A2 Date of dispatch of the first examination
report: 20010626
Grant: 030502 B1 Granted patent
Application: 961211 A2 Published application (A1with Search Report
;A2without Search Report)
Change: 970122 A2 Inventor (change)
Search Report: 990818 A3 Separate publication of the search report
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPAB96	472
CLAIMS B	(English)	200318	890
CLAIMS B	(German)	200318	968

CLAIMS B	(French)	200318	1008
SPEC A	(English)	EPAB96	57837
SPEC B	(English)	200318	57692
Total word count - document A			58320
Total word count - document B			60558
Total word count - documents A + B			118878

7/5,AU/5 (Item 5 from file: 348)
 DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00588329

Method and apparatus for missile interface testing
Verfahren und Vorrichtung zur Flugkorperschnittstellenprufung
Methode et dispositif pour tester une interface de missile

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 579143 A1 940119 (Basic)
 EP 579143 B1 990929

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 93111089 930710;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 912442 920713

DESIGNATED STATES: BE; CH; DE; ES; FR; GB; IT; LI

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: F41G-007/00; **G06F-017/50**

CITED PATENTS (EP A): EP 387438 A; EP 309133 A; GB 2003301 A; FR 2639123 A

CITED PATENTS (EP B): EP 309133 A; EP 387438 A; FR 2639123 A; GB 2003301 A

ABSTRACT EP 579143 A1

An apparatus (10) for testing an operational status of a missile
 interface system in an aircraft (14) comprises a portable control unit of
 compact size capable of being transported to the aircraft (14). Further
 provided are means (18, 20) for simultaneously electrically communicating
 said control unit with a plurality of missile stations (12). (see image
 in original document)

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 60

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: 1

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Oppn None: 000913 B1 No opposition filed: 20000630

Application: 940119 A1 Published application (A1with Search Report
 ;A2without Search Report)

Examination: 940907 A1 Date of filing of request for examination:
 940708

Examination: 960131 A1 Date of despatch of first examination report:
 951220

*Assignee: 990113 A1 Applicant (transfer of rights) (change):
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Change: 990526 A1 International patent classification (change)

Change: 990526 A1 Obligatory supplementary classification (change)

Grant: 990929 B1 Granted patent

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	9939	716
CLAIMS B	(German)	9939	731
CLAIMS B	(French)	9939	794
SPEC B	(English)	9939	5139
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			7380
Total word count - documents A + B			7380

7/5,AU/6 (Item 6 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

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00066590

Management control system.

Verwaltungssteuerungssystem.

Systeme de commande de gestion.

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 69329 A1 830112 (Basic)

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 82105804 820630;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 281466 810708

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; FR; GB; IT; LI; LU; NL; SE

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-015/21

CITED PATENTS (EP A): US 4225543 A

CITED REFERENCES (EP A):

ADVANCES IN INSTRUMENTATION, vol. 35, part 1, 1980, pages 179-184,
Research Triangle Park, North Carolina, (USA);;

ABSTRACT EP 69329 A1

Management control system.

The present invention is a computer control system for a glass factory having a plurality of individual section glassware forming machines, commonly known as IS machines. The glass factory control system preferably comprises four microprocessor systems, respectively responsible for overall factory control, overall shop control, individual shop control and individual section control. In this regard it is noted that a factory comprises a plurality of shops, each including an individual IS machine. At the most general level, a microprocessor called

the factory supervisory computer performs such functions as scheduling jobs, controlling inventory, forecasting sales, determining fuel availability and cost, providing job status, performing IS machine simulation and providing maintenance information. Generally, the supervisory computer coordinates the operations of the entire factory and is not concerned with the detailed operations of the IS machines. At the next level, another microprocessor called the console computer stores and manages all job history files, provides shop status information on demand and collects selected production data. Generally, the console computer is responsible for monitoring the operations of each of the shops and for retaining and modifying production and operating information. Each shop computer performs such functions as controlling a stacker motor, monitoring temperatures, storing section status information and storing job timing information in nonvolatile storage. Generally, each shop computer is responsible for the operation of the individual sections of the IS machine under its auspices. At the most specific level, each section computer controls the glassware forming mechanism of the associated individual section. Different levels of operator control analogs to the levels of the control system are provided. In organization, the supervisory computer is connected to the console computer and to the various production support and monitoring systems common to the factory. The console computer is connected to each of the shop computers and also to the various production support and monitoring systems common to the factory. Each shop computer is connected to a plurality of section computers under its auspices and to the monitoring systems of the associated shop. Each section computer is connected to its associated individual section and to monitoring systems specific to the associated section.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 359

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 830112 A1 Published application (A1with Search Report
;A2without Search Report)
Examination: 830309 A1 Date of filing of request for examination:
821215
Refusal: 860326 A1 Date on which the European patent application
was refused: 851104

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

7/5,AU/7 (Item 1 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00952692

AUTOMATED, COMPUTER-BASED READING TUTORING SYSTEM AND METHOD.

**PROCEDE ET SYSTEME INFORMATISES, AUTOMATISES D'ACCOMPAGNEMENT PEDAGOGIQUE
EN LECTURE**

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Legal Representative:

EPSTEIN Robert H (agent), Epstein, Edell, Shapiro, Finnan & Lytle, LLC,

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200286844 A1 20021031 (WO 0286844)
Application: WO 2002US8267 20020418 (PCT/WO US0208267)
Priority Application: US 2001836165 20010418
Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU
CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP
KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO
RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZM ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZM ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Main International Patent Class: G09B-017/00
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 13311

English Abstract

An automated, computer-based reading tutoring system is accessed via a computer system and includes a plurality of instructional passages of different, predetermined levels of reading difficulty. A semantic space module of the reading tutoring system operates on a semantic space, which is produced by a machine-learning method, to automatically evaluate a student-submitted summary of a selected instructional passage for congruence with the selected instructional passage and to automatically determine which instructional passage the student should optimally read next. The reading tutoring system includes immediate feedback data provided to the student and including an indicator reflective of the student's **reading comprehension** and the identity of the instructional passage that the student should read next. An automated, computer-based method of reading tutoring comprises the steps of receiving a student-submitted summary of a selected instructional passage from a domain of discourse, automatically evaluating the summary to obtain a measure of the student's **reading comprehension** and, based on this evaluation, automatically selecting an instructional passage for the student to read next.

French Abstract

L'invention porte sur un systeme informatise, automatise d'accompagnement pedagogique en lecture auquel on a acces par un systeme informatique et qui comprend une pluralite de passages d'instructions differents et des niveaux predetermines de difficulte de lecture. Un module d'espace semantique du systeme d'accompagnement pedagogique en lecture fonctionne sur un espace semantique genere par un procede d'apprentissage automatique de facon a evaluer automatiquement un resume soumis a l'eleve d'un passage d'instructions selectionne concordant avec le passage d'instructions selectionne et de facon a determiner le passage d'instructions que l'eleve devrait lire ensuite de maniere optimale. Le systeme d'accompagnement pedagogique en lecture comprend des donnees de retroaction immediate envoyees a l'eleve et comprenant un indicateur refletant la comprehension de lecture de l'eleve et l'identite du passage d'instructions que l'eleve devrait ensuite lire. Un procede informatise, automatise d'accompagnement en lecture consiste a recevoir un resume soumis a un eleve d'un passage d'instructions selectionne a partir d'un domaine de discours, evaluer automatiquement le resume pour obtenir une mesure du niveau de comprehension de lecture de l'eleve et, en fonction de cette evaluation, selectionner automatiquement un passage d'instructions que l'eleve aura a lire.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20021031 A1 With international search report.

7/5,AU/8 (Item 2 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00881569

TREATING SICKLE CELL DISEASE
TRAITEMENT DE LA DREPANOCYTOSE

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200213818 A1 20020221 (WO 0213818)

Application: WO 2001US25379 20010815 (PCT/WO US0125379)

Priority Application: US 2000225605 20000815

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU

CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP

KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD

SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: A61K-031/34

International Patent Class: A61K-031/38

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 6687

English Abstract

Sickle cell disease is treated by administering a 5-lipoxygenase
inhibitor.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne le traitement de la drepanocytose par
l'administration d'un inhibiteur de la 5-lipoxygenase.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20020221 A1 With international search report.

Publication 20020221 A1 Before the expiration of the time limit for
amending the claims and to be republished in the
event of the receipt of amendments.

Examination 20030109 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of
19th month from priority date

7/5,AU/9 (Item 3 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00504227

TWO-LEVEL ADDRESS TRANSLATION AND MEMORY REGISTRATION SYSTEM AND METHOD

**SYSTEME ET PROCEDE A DEUX NIVEAUX DE TRADUCTION D'ADRESSE ET
D'IDENTIFICATION DE MEMOIRE**

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

TANDEM COMPUTERS INCORPORATED,

Inventor(s):

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FOWLER Daniel L

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9935579 A1 19990715

Application: WO 99US320 19990106 (PCT/WO US9900320)

Priority Application: US 9870650 19980107

Designated States: CA JP AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT
SE

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-012/02**

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 3529

English Abstract

A two-level memory region registration and address translation method includes a memory handle table and a translation and protection table (TPT). Each memory region registered is associated with a unique memory handle index which accesses one entry of the memory handle table. The accessed entry in the memory handle table stores a memory handle that is combined with virtual addresses in the registered memory region to access TPT entries storing translation data for the virtual addresses in the registered memory region.

French Abstract

Procede a deux niveaux d'identification d'une zone de memoire et de traduction d'adresse, qui fait appel a une table de gestion de la memoire et a une table de traduction et de protection (TPT). Chaque zone de memoire identifiee est associee a un index unique de gestion de la memoire, qui accede a une seule entree de la table de gestion de la memoire. L'entree a laquelle l'accès a été fait dans la table de gestion de la memoire stocke une gestion de memoire, qui est associee a des adresses virtuelles dans la zone de memoire identifiee, de facon a permettre l'accès aux entrees TPT mettant en memoire des donnees de traduction pour les adresses virtuelles dans la zone de memoire identifiee.

7/5,AU/10 (Item 4 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00268233

ADAPTIVE DISPLAY SYSTEM

SYSTEME D'AFFICGAGE ADAPTATIF

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

E I DU PONT DE NEMOURS AND COMPANY,

Inventor(s):

VAIDYANATHAN Akhileswar Ganesh,

FOWLER Dennis Burton

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9416405 A1 19940721

Application: WO 93US2738 19930324 (PCT/WO US9302738)

Priority Application: US 92999703 19921231; US 9335819 19930323

Designated States: AU BR BY CA JP KZ RU UA AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT
LU MC NL PT SE

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-015/72**

International Patent Class: G09G-05:06
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 23169

English Abstract

The present invention relates to a digital image analysis method for automatically identifying an object in a background, characterizing the object by color by determining at least one interior point of the object, and displaying the object on a monitor in color corresponding to the natural color of the object and a digital image analysis method for displaying an object on a monitor in color. The methods are adaptive in that they create a new palette for each image being processed. The system used to implement the methods is cost effective in that a black-and-white image processing board can be used in conjunction with a color filter and a color monitor.

French Abstract

La presente invention se rapporte a un procede d'analyse d'image numerique, permettant d'identifier automatiquement un objet sur un arriere-plan, de caracteriser l'objet au moyen de la couleur, par la determination d'au moins un point interne de l'objet, et d'afficher l'objet sur un moniteur avec des couleurs correspondant aux couleurs naturelles de l'objet. Un procede d'analyse d'image numerique, permettant d'afficher un objet en couleur sur un moniteur, est egalement decrit. Ces procedes sont adaptatifs dans la mesure ou ils creent une nouvelle palette pour chaque image traitee. Le systeme utilise pour appliquer ces procedes est economique dans la mesure ou une carte de traitement d'images en noir et blanc peut etre utilisee avec un filtre couleur et un moniteur couleur.

7/5,AU/11 (Item 5 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00268231

METHOD OF IDENTIFYING AND CHARACTERIZING A VALID OBJECT BY COLOR
PROCEDE D'IDENTIFICATION ET DE CARACTERISATION D'UN OBJET VALIDE PAR LA COULEUR

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

E I DU PONT DE NEMOURS AND COMPANY,

Inventor(s):

VAIDYANATHAN Akhileswar Ganesh,

FOWLER Dennis Burton

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9416403 A1 19940721

Application: WO 93US2706 19930324 (PCT/WO US9302706)

Priority Application: US 92999703 19921231

Designated States: AU BR BY CA JP KZ RU UA AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT
LU MC NL PT SE

Main International Patent Class: G06F-015/70

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 12809

English Abstract

The present invention relates to a method of identifying and characterizing, by color, at least one valid object having at least one predetermined attribute value in a background. The method generates a plurality of images of a candidate object and the background, where each image is one of three primary color images or a black-and-white image. The method searches the image for a candidate object using an

automatically calculated threshold gray level and determines the interior points of the candidate object. The method further determines the gray level value of the interior points in the image and calculates a color parameter for the interior points. The method thus enables one to characterize the candidate object by the color parameter and validate the candidate object having the valid object predetermined attribute value.

French Abstract

La presente invention se rapporte a un procede d'identification et de caracterisation par la couleur, d'au moins un objet valide presentant au moins une valeur d'attribut predeterminee sur un arriere-plan. Le procede consiste a generer une multiplicité d'images d'un objet cible et de l'arriere-plan, chaque image etant choisie entre des images en trois couleurs primaires ou une image en noir et blanc. Le procede consiste egalement a rechercher un objet cible dans l'image a l'aide de niveaux de gris seuil automatiquement calcules et determine les points internes dudit objet. Il consiste egalement a determiner la valeur de niveau de gris des points internes de l'image et calcule un parametre de couleur pour ces points. Ce procede permet ainsi de caracteriser l'objet cible en fonction du parametre de couleur et de valider l'objet presentant la valeur d'attribut predeterminee.

7/5,AU/12 (Item 6 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00258761

PROCESSES FOR ETHANOL PRODUCTION PROCEDES DE PRODUCTION D'ETHANOL

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Inventor(s):

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9406924 A1 19940331

Application: WO 93US8558 19930917 (PCT/WO US9308558)

Priority Application: US 92946290 19920917; US 9326051 19930305

Designated States: AT AU BB BG BR BY CA CH CZ DE DK ES FI GB HU JP KP KR KZ
LK LU LV MG MN MW NL NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SK UA US VN AT BE CH DE DK
ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD
TG

Main International Patent Class: C12P-007/10

International Patent Class: C12P-07:14

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 40067

English Abstract

Novel plasmids comprising genes which code for alcohol dehydrogenase and pyruvate decarboxylase are described. Also described are recombinant hosts which have been transformed with genes coding for alcohol dehydrogenase and pyruvate decarboxylase. By virtue of their transformation with these genes, the recombinant hosts are capable of producing significant amounts of ethanol as a fermentation product. Also disclosed are methods for increasing the growth of recombinant hosts and methods for reducing the accumulation of undesirable metabolic products

in the growth medium of these hosts. Also disclosed are recombinant hosts capable of producing significant amounts of ethanol as a fermentation product of oligosaccharides and plasmids comprising genes encoding polysaccharases, in addition to the genes described above which code for alcohol dehydrogenase and pyruvate decarboxylase. Further, methods are described for producing ethanol from oligomeric feedstock using the recombinant hosts described above. Also provided is a method for enhancing the production of functional proteins in a recombinant host comprising overexpressing an adhB gene in the host. Further provided are process designs for fermenting oligosaccharide-containing biomass to ethanol.

French Abstract

Cette invention concerne de nouveaux plasmides qui codent pour la deshydrogenase d'alcool et la decarboxylase de pyruvate, ainsi que des hotes de recombinaison qui ont ete transformes avec des genes codant pour la deshydrogenase d'alcool et la decarboxylase de pyruvate. En raison de leur transformation avec les genes mentionnes les hotes de recombinaison sont capables de produire des quantites importantes d'ethanol sous forme de produit de fermentation. Cette invention concerne egalement des procedes permettant d'augmenter la croissance des hotes de recombinaison et de reduire l'accumulation de produits metaboliques indesirables dans le milieu de croissance de ces hotes. Sont egalement decrits des hotes de recombinaison qui sont capables de produire des quantites significatives d'ethanol sous forme de produit de fermentation d'oligosaccharides et de plasmides comprenant des genes codant des polysaccharases et qui s'ajoutent aux genes decrits ci-dessus codant pour la deshydrogenase d'alcool et la decarboxylase de pyruvate. Des procedes de production d'ethanol a partir d'une matiere de depart oligomere en utilisant les hotes de recombinaison sont egalement decrits ainsi qu'un procede permettant d'ameliorer la production de proteines fonctionnelles dans un hote de recombinaison comprenant la surexpression dans le gene d'un gene adhB. Des formes de realisation du procede permettant de laisser fermenter de la biomasse contenant des oligosaccharides pour produire de l'ethanol sont egalement decrites.

Set	Items	Description
S1	1962	AU=(HAYNES J? OR HAYNES, J? OR HAYNES J OR HAYNES, J OR HAYNES J. OR HAYNES, J. OR HAYNES JA OR HAYNES, JA OR HAYNES J.-A. OR HAYNES, J.A. OR HAYNES JACQUELINE OR HAYNES, JACQUELINE)
S2	2600	AU=(FOWLER D? OR FOWLER, D? OR FOWLER D OR FOWLER, D OR FOWLER D. OR FOWLER, D. OR FOWLER DS OR FOWLER, DS OR FOWLER D.-S. OR FOWLER, D.S. OR FOWLER DANIEL OR FOWLER, DANIEL)
S3	28	AU=(BELTZ S? OR BELTZ, S? OR BELTZ S OR BELTZ, S OR BELTZ -S. OR BELTZ, S. OR BELTZ SL OR BELTZ, SL OR BELTZ S.L. OR BELTZ, S.L. OR BELTZ SHANNON OR BELTZ, SHANNON)
S4	2	JACQUELINE(2N)HAYNES OR DANIEL(2N)FOWLER OR SHANNON(2N)BELTZ
S5	88479	READ?(3N)(SKILL? OR COMPREHEN? OR APTITUDE? OR ABILIT? OR -UNDERSTAND?)
S6	16	S1:S4 AND S5
S7	9	RD (unique items)

? show files

File 1:ERIC 1966-2004/Jan 06
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File 7:Social SciSearch(R) 1972-2003/Dec W4
(c) 2003 Inst for Sci Info

File 11:PsycINFO(R) 1887-2004/Jan W1
(c) 2004 Amer. Psychological Assn.

File 35:Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2003/Nov
(c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning

File 121:Brit.Education Index 1976-2003/Q4
(c) 2003 British Education Index

File 142:Social Sciences Abstracts 1983-2003/Nov
(c) 2003 The HW Wilson Co

File 437:Education Abstracts 1983-2003/Nov
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(c) 2000 IFI/CLAIMS(r)

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File 144:Pascal 1973-2003/Dec W2
(c) 2003 INIST/CNRS

File 434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1974-1989/Dec
(c) 1998 Inst for Sci Info

File 18:Gale Group F&S Index(R) 1988-2004/Jan 08
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File 481:DELPHEs Eur Bus 95-2004/Dec W3
(c) 2004 ACFCI & Chambre CommInd Paris

File 583:Gale Group Globalbase(TM) 1986-2002/Dec 13
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File 8:Ei Compendex(R) 1970-2004/Dec W4
(c) 2004 Elsevier Eng. Info. Inc.

File 95:TEME-Technology & Management 1989-2004/Dec W3
(c) 2004 FIZ TECHNIK

File 99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2003/Nov
(c) 2003 The HW Wilson Co.

File 438:Library Lit. & Info. Science 1984-2003/Nov
(c) 2003 The HW Wilson Co

? pause

7/3,K,AU/1 (Item 1 from file: 1)
DIALOG(R)File 1:ERIC
(c) format only 2004 The Dialog Corporation. All rts. reserv.

00974227 ERIC NO.: EJ560963 CLEARINGHOUSE NO.: EA534461
Balanced Reading Instruction in Practice.

Fowler, Dorothy.
Educational Leadership, v55 n6 p11-12 Mar 1998
1998 (19980000)

Fowler, Dorothy.

...youngsters. Rereading allows students to practice recently learned skills and strategies, while developing fluency and **comprehension**. Other exercises include **reading** aloud in pairs, deciphering the daily schedule, discussions of syllable and sound similarities, written reading...
DESCRIPTORS: Beginning Reading; Educational Practices; Grade 1; *Phonics; Primary Education; **Reading Comprehension**; * **Reading** Instruction; Teacher Role; *Whole Language Approach; *Word Recognition

7/3,K,AU/2 (Item 2 from file: 1)
DIALOG(R)File 1:ERIC
(c) format only 2004 The Dialog Corporation. All rts. reserv.

00875353 ERIC NO.: EJ499321 CLEARINGHOUSE NO.: EC610684
Student Assistant for Learning from Text (SALT): A Hypermedia Reading Aid.
MacArthur, Charles A.; **Haynes, Jacqueline B.**
Journal of Learning Disabilities, v28 n3 p150-59 Mar 1995
1995 (19950000)

MacArthur, Charles A.; **Haynes, Jacqueline B.**
DESCRIPTORS: Computer Assisted Instruction; Computer Software; *Hypermedia; *Learning Disabilities; * **Reading Comprehension**; * **Reading** Difficulties; Science Instruction; *Textbooks

7/3,K,AU/3 (Item 3 from file: 1)
DIALOG(R)File 1:ERIC
(c) format only 2004 The Dialog Corporation. All rts. reserv.

00556925 ERIC NO.: EJ306602 CLEARINGHOUSE NO.: CS730178
Paraphrasing and **Reading Comprehension**.
Haynes, Jack E.; Fillmer, H. Thompson
Reading World, v24 n1 p76-79 Oct 1984
1984 (19840000)

Paraphrasing and **Reading Comprehension**.
Haynes, Jack E.; Fillmer, H. Thompson

Examines the relationship between the paraphrasing skills of intermediate grade students and their proficiency in **reading comprehension** and the sensitivity of three methods of assessing paraphrasing skills. (FL)
DESCRIPTORS: Elementary Education; Intermediate Grades; *Measurement Techniques; **Reading Ability**; * **Reading Comprehension**; * **Reading** Instruction; * **Reading** Research

7/3,K,AU/4 (Item 4 from file: 1)
DIALOG(R)File 1:ERIC

(c) format only 2004 The Dialog Corporation. All rts. reserv.

00545958 ERIC NO.: ED237968 CLEARINGHOUSE NO.: CS007461

Effects of Prior Knowledge, Text-Order and Underlining on Recall of Information From Text.

Kapinus, Barbara; Haynes, Jacqueline A.

8pp.

1983 (19830000)

NOTES: Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the National Reading Conference (33rd, Austin, TX, November 29-December 3, 1983).

Kapinus, Barbara; Haynes, Jacqueline A.

DESCRIPTORS: Content Area Reading; Grade 8; Junior High Schools; *Prior Learning; * Reading Comprehension ; Reading Processes; * Reading Research; *Recall (Psychology); *Retention (Psychology); Study Skills

7/3,K,AU/5 (Item 5 from file: 1)

DIALOG(R)File 1:ERIC

(c) format only 2004 The Dialog Corporation. All rts. reserv.

00488533 ERIC NO.: ED217703 CLEARINGHOUSE NO.: FL012966

ESL/Literacy for Adult Learners. Language in Education: Theory and Practice, No. 49.

Haverson, Wayne W.; Haynes, Judith L. ;

CORP. SOURCE: ERIC Clearinghouse on Languages and Linguistics, Washington, DC. (BBB11020)

70pp.

May 1982 (19820500)

SPONSORING AGENCY: National Inst. of Education (ED), Washington, DC. (EDN00001)

Haverson, Wayne W.; Haynes, Judith L.

...of the book describes the goals and content of literacy training, a summary of pre- reading skills and minimal competencies, a checklist for the teacher, and 10 pre-reading activities. The next...

7/3,K,AU/6 (Item 6 from file: 1)

DIALOG(R)File 1:ERIC

(c) format only 2004 The Dialog Corporation. All rts. reserv.

00163050 ERIC NO.: ED077932 CLEARINGHOUSE NO.: TM002727

Florida Statewide Assessment Program 1971-72 Technical Report; Section 1: Introduction, Procedures, and Program Recommendations.

Haynes, Judy L. ; Impara, James C.;

CORP. SOURCE: Florida State Dept. of Education, Tallahassee. Bureau of Planning and Evaluation. (BBB08208)

23pp.

1972 (19720000)

Haynes, Judy L. ; Impara, James C.

...first section of a four-part technical report of Florida's statewide program for assessing reading -related skills in grades 2 and 4 provides an introduction to the program, a description of procedures...

DESCRIPTORS: Accountability; *Evaluation Methods; Grade 2; Grade 4;

*Program Descriptions; * Reading Achievement; * Reading Skills ;

Reading Tests; Research Reports; State Programs; *Student Evaluation

7/3,K,AU/7 (Item 7 from file: 1)
DIALOG(R)File 1:ERIC
(c) format only 2004 The Dialog Corporation. All rts. reserv.

00163048 ERIC NO.: ED077930 CLEARINGHOUSE NO.: TM002725
Florida Statewide Assessment Program 1971-72 Technical Report; Section 3:
Statewide Results and Recommendations.
Cheek, Martha C.; Haynes, Judy L. ;
CORP. SOURCE: Florida State Dept. of Education, Tallahassee. Bureau of
Planning and Evaluation. (BBB08208)
112pp.
1972 (19720000)

Cheek, Martha C.; Haynes, Judy L.

...art technical report on Florida's Statewide Assessment Program
provides statewide results of tests of **reading** -related **skills** in grades
2 and 4 and recommendations based on the results. A description of the
reading -related **skills** is provided in Chapter 1, which covers assessment
of **reading** **skills**, organization of objectives, auditory perception and
discrimination, visual perception and discrimination, identification of
phoneme-grapheme correspondences, word processing, recognition, listening
comprehension, **reading** **comprehension**, meaning, study **skills**,
syntactical structure, and figures of speech. Results, interpretations, and
recommendations for grades 2 and 4...

...2 and 3, respectively. Recommendations include emphasis on
phoneme-grapheme correspondences, teaching basic sight words, **reading** and
listening **comprehension** **skills**, and word attack skills. (For related
documents, see TM 002 724, 726-727.) (KM)

DESCRIPTORS: Auditory Discrimination; Grade 2; Grade 4; Listening
Comprehension; * **Reading** Achievement; **Reading** **Comprehension**; *
Reading **Skills**; **Reading** Tests; Research Reports; State Programs;
Statistical Data; *Student Evaluation; Study Skills; Syntax; Tables
(Data); *Test...

7/3,K,AU/8 (Item 1 from file: 11)
DIALOG(R)File 11:PsycINFO(R)
(c) 2004 Amer. Psychological Assn. All rts. reserv.

00760079 1983-70596-001

A developmental investigation of relationships among concrete and abstract
concept development, metacognition, and reading comprehension .

AUTHOR: Haynes, Jacqueline A.

AUTHOR AFFILIATION: U Marylandn1

JOURNAL: Dissertation Abstracts International, Vol 43(6-A), 1908, Dec, 1982

PUBLISHER: Univ Microfilms International--US

A developmental investigation of relationships among concrete and abstract
concept development, metacognition, and reading comprehension .

AUTHOR: Haynes, Jacqueline A.

; Reading Comprehension

7/3,K,AU/9 (Item 2 from file: 11)
DIALOG(R)File 11:PsycINFO(R)
(c) 2004 Amer. Psychological Assn. All rts. reserv.

00599829 1978-30348-001

An investigation of deep structure recovery and its relationship to
reading comprehension .

AUTHOR: Haynes, Jack E.

AUTHOR AFFILIATION: Northern Illinois Unl

JOURNAL: Dissertation Abstracts International, Vol 38(4-A), 1874, Oct, 1977

PUBLISHER: Univ Microfilms International--US

An investigation of deep structure recovery and its relationship to
reading comprehension .

AUTHOR: Haynes, Jack E.

...DESCRIPTORS: Reading Comprehension ; *

IDENTIFIERS: reading comprehension , recovery of deep sentence
structures, 4th vs 5th vs 6th graders

Set	Items	Description
S1	523	AU=(HAYNES J? OR HAYNES, J? OR HAYNES J OR HAYNES, J OR HAYNES J. OR HAYNES, J. OR HAYNES JA OR HAYNES, JA OR HAYNES J.-A. OR HAYNES, J.A. OR HAYNES JACQUELINE OR HAYNES, JACQUELINE)
S2	590	AU=(FOWLER D? OR FOWLER, D? OR FOWLER D OR FOWLER, D OR FOWLER D. OR FOWLER, D. OR FOWLER DS OR FOWLER, DS OR FOWLER D.-S. OR FOWLER, D.S. OR FOWLER DANIEL OR FOWLER, DANIEL)
S3	5	AU=(BELTZ S? OR BELTZ, S? OR BELTZ S OR BELTZ, S OR BELTZ -S. OR BELTZ, S. OR BELTZ SL OR BELTZ, SL OR BELTZ S.L. OR BELTZ, S.L. OR BELTZ SHANNON OR BELTZ, SHANNON)
S4	90	JACQUELINE(2N)HAYNES OR DANIEL(2N)FOWLER OR SHANNON(2N)BELTZ
S5	100384	READ?(3N)(SKILL? OR COMPREHEN? OR APTITUDE? OR ABILIT? OR UNDERSTAND?)
S6	3	S1:S4 AND S5
S7	2	RD (unique items)

? show files

File 88:Gale Group Business A.R.T.S. 1976-2004/Jan 08
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File 141:Readers Guide 1983-2003/Nov
(c) 2003 The HW Wilson Co

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(c) 2003 The HW Wilson Co

File 98:General Sci Abs/Full-Text 1984-2003/Nov.
(c) 2003 The HW Wilson Co.

File 149:TGG Health&Wellness DB(SM) 1976-2004/Dec W2
(c) 2004 The Gale Group

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(c) 2004 The Gale Group

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(c) 2004 ProQuest Info&Learning

File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM) 1987-2004/Jan 08
(c) 2004 The Gale Group

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(c) 2004 Resp. DB Svcs.

File 15:ABI/Inform(R) 1971-2004/Jan 07
(c) 2004 ProQuest Info&Learning

File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1990-2004/Jan 08
(c) 2004 The Gale Group

File 20:Dialog Global Reporter 1997-2004/Jan 08
(c) 2004 The Dialog Corp.

File 80:TGG Aerospace/Def.Mkts(R) 1986-2004/Jan 08
(c) 2004 The Gale Group

File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB 1976-2004/Jan 08
(c)2004 The Gale Group

File 160:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1972-1989
(c) 1999 The Gale Group

File 647:CMP Computer Fulltext 1988-2004/Dec W4
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File 674:Computer News Fulltext 1989-2003/Dec W3
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File 714:(Baltimore) The Sun 1990-2004/Jan 07
(c) 2004 Baltimore Sun

File 717:The Washington Times Jun 1989-2004/Jan 07
(c) 2004 Washington Times

Set	Items	Description
S1	3464969	SYSTEM? ?
S2	446377	METHOD? ?
S3	2050918	PROCESS??
S4	448000	PROCEDURE?
S5	1156869	TUTOR? OR INSTRUCT? OR TEACH? OR DRILL?
S6	3586952	EDUCAT? OR LEARN? OR TRAIN? OR PEDAGOG?
S7	59166	READ?(5N) (SKILL? OR COMPREHEN? OR APTITUD? OR ABILIT? OR UNDERSTAND? OR EXERCIS??? OR PRACTIC??? OR TEST? OR EXAM??????-??)
S8	5482676	GRADE? ? OR GRADING OR EVALUAT? OR RATE? ? OR RATING OR ANALYS? OR ANALYZ? OR SCORE? ? OR SCORING
S9	1335058	TEST OR TESTS OR TESTED OR TESTING
S10	466568	INTERACTIVE? OR INTER()ACTIVE? OR FEEDBACK? OR FEED?()BACK OR CLOSED()LOOP OR CLOSEDLOOP
S11	292254	ADAPTIV? OR DYNAMIC?
S12	1814240	SUMMARY? OR SUMMARIE? OR SUMMARIS? OR SUMMERIZ? OR ANSWER? OR RESPONSE? ?
S13	1299569	SYNOPS? OR ABSTRACT? OR THUMBNAIL? OR BRIEF? OR PASSAGE? ?
S14	66053	ALGORITHM? OR WORKSTATION? OR WORK()STATION?
S15	254801	DESKTOP? OR DESK() (TOP OR TOPS) OR PROCESSOR? ?
S16	133398	AUTOMATED?
S17	1402506	COMPUTER? ?
S18	17909	CPU OR CENTRAL()PROCESS?()UNIT?
S19	47410	COMPUTERIS??? OR COMPUTERIZ???
S20	14182	COMPUTER()BASED OR COMPUTERBASED
S21	650488	HIERARCH? OR TAXONOM? OR CATEGOR? OR CLASSIFY? OR CLASSIFICAT???
S22	0	IC=(G10L? OR G09B? OR G06K? OR G06F?)
S23	306532	CUSTOMIZ? OR CUSTOMIS? OR PERSONALIS? OR PERSONALIZ? OR (CUSTOM OR TAILOR) () (MADE OR MAKE?) OR INDIVIDUALIS? OR INDIVIDUALIZ?
S24	1948	S1:S4 AND S5:S6(5N)S7
S25	206	S24 AND S14:S20(5N)S1:S4
S26	150	S25 AND S8:S9
S27	17	S26 AND S10:S11 AND S12:S13
S28	3	S27 AND (S21 OR S23)
S29	17	S27:S28
S30	16	S29 AND PY<2002
S31	15	RD (unique items)

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File 20:Dialog Global Reporter 1997-2004/Jan 08

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? t 31/5,k/7,8,9,10,11

31/5,K/7

DIALOG(R)File 20:Dialog Global Reporter
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08897715 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

Advantage Learning Systems **Begins Shipping New** Computerized Reading
Test

PR NEWSWIRE

December 28, 1999

JOURNAL CODE: WPRW LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT

WORD COUNT: 510

WISCONSIN RAPIDS, Wis., Dec. 28 /PRNewswire/ -- Advantage Learning Systems, Inc. (Nasdaq: ALSI), a leading provider of learning information systems to the K-12 school market, today announced that it has begun shipments as scheduled of the new, improved version of its popular STAR Reading(TM) software, the only computer- **adaptive**, nationally-normed reading **test** for classroom use.

"In the few short months since we announced development of the All-New STAR Reading, we've had a very strong **response** from educators all across the country," said Advantage Learning CEO Michael Baum. "Thousands of schools have submitted orders for upgrades or initial purchases of the program. The original STAR Reading has been a market leader since its introduction in 1996, because it gives teachers statistically-accurate reading levels right in the classroom, in a fraction of the time required for old-fashioned paper-and-pencil **tests**. The All-New STAR Reading takes computer- **adaptive testing** a step further, and makes it an even better tool for assessing student reading levels, measuring growth of individual students, classes, or whole schools, and predicting **scores** on high-stakes **tests**."

Copyright 1999 PR Newswire. Source: World Reporter (Trade Mark).

COMPANY NAMES: Advantage Learning Systems Inc

DESCRIPTORS: Contracts & New Orders; Company News; Education & Training;
General News; New Products & Services; Marketing

COUNTRY NAMES/CODES: United States of America (US)

REGIONS: Americas; North America; Pacific Rim

PROVINCE/STATE: Wisconsin

SIC CODES/DESCRIPTIONS: 7372 (Prepackaged Software)

NAICS CODES/DESCRIPTIONS: 51121 (Software Publishers)

(USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

Advantage Learning Systems **Begins Shipping New** Computerized Reading
Test

WISCONSIN RAPIDS, Wis., Dec. 28 /PRNewswire/ -- Advantage Learning Systems, Inc. (Nasdaq: ALSI), a leading provider of learning information systems to the K-12 school market, today announced that it has begun shipments as scheduled of the new, improved version of its popular STAR Reading(TM) software, the only computer- **adaptive**, nationally-normed reading **test** for classroom use.

"In the few short months since we announced development of the All-New STAR Reading, we've had a very strong **response** from educators all across the country," said Advantage Learning CEO Michael Baum. "Thousands of schools...

... the classroom, in a fraction of the time required for old-fashioned

paper-and-pencil **tests** . The All-New STAR Reading takes computer- **adaptive testing** a step further, and makes it an even better tool for assessing student reading levels, measuring growth of individual students, classes, or whole schools, and predicting **scores** on high-stakes **tests** ."

The All-New STAR Reading includes a 70-percent-larger item bank of **test** . questions, including both vocabulary-in-context items and new "authentic text" questions.

Its **adaptive** technology produces more precise **scores** than traditional **tests** in less than ten minutes, by **interactively** adapting the difficulty of the **test** items to the **responses** of the student during the **test** . The program also permits retesting through the school year to gauge progress.

Under development for...

... years, the All-New STAR Reading was statistically validated with more than 60,000 student **tests** , and provides the very latest normative **scores** , based on statistics gathered during the spring 1999 **testing** season. Other new features include 16 new and improved reports for teachers, students, and parents; and the ability to easily share database files with other learning information **system** software sold by the Company, including its flagship Accelerated Reader(R) software.

Advantage Learning **Systems** provides more than 46,700 K-12 schools with **computerized** learning information **systems** : software and related training designed to improve academic performance by increasing the quality, quantity, and timeliness of information in the classroom. Advantage Learning **Systems** ' software products include Accelerated Reader, the most widely-used reading software in K-12 schools...

... teacher training through its Reading Renaissance(R), Math Renaissance(R), and Effective Teaching(TM) seminars, **test** -generation software to educational publishers, and enterprise software for training and knowledge management throughout organizations...

...in the Company's Securities and Exchange Commission filings.

/CONTACT: Bob Scheid of Advantage Learning **Systems** , 800-338-4202, or pr@advlearn.com/ 08:33 EST

COMPANY NAMES: Advantage Learning **Systems** Inc
19991228

31/5,K/8

DIALOG(R)File 20:Dialog Global Reporter
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07374950 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

Advantage Learning Systems Prepares To Ship All-New Accelerated Reader(R) Product

PR NEWSWIRE

September 22, 1999

JOURNAL CODE: WPRW LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT

WORD COUNT: 500

WISCONSIN RAPIDS, Wis., Sept. 22 /PRNewswire/ -- Advantage Learning **Systems** , Inc. (Nasdaq: ALSI), a leading provider of learning information **systems** to K-12 schools, today announced that it expects to begin shipments of the new, improved version of its flagship Accelerated Reader software next week as scheduled. More than 10,000 schools across the country have placed orders for the product.

Accelerated Reader, the most widely-used reading software in K-12 schools, has been proven by extensive research to improve **test scores**

and accelerate **learning** of **reading** and other subjects. The new version, based on more than two years of research and development, provides dozens of new features including enhanced teacher reports, built-in Spanish-English capabilities, separate monitoring of fiction and non-fiction, and the ability to assess 24 key reading and thinking skills found in district and state academic standards as well as many standardized **tests** .

Copyright 1999 PR Newswire. Source: World Reporter (Trade Mark).

COMPANY NAMES: Advantage Learning **Systems** Inc
DESCRIPTORS: Contracts & New Orders; Company News; Production;
Education & Training; General News; New Products & Services;
Marketing
COUNTRY NAMES/CODES: Spain (ES) ; United States of America (US)
REGIONS: Europe; European Union; Mediterranean; Western Europe;
Americas; North America; Pacific Rim
PROVINCE/STATE: Wisconsin
SIC CODES/DESCRIPTIONS: 7372 (Prepackaged Software)

(USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

**Advantage Learning Systems Prepares To Ship All-New Accelerated Reader (R)
Product**

WISCONSIN RAPIDS, Wis., Sept. 22 /PRNewswire/ -- Advantage Learning **Systems** , Inc. (Nasdaq: ALSI), a leading provider of learning information **systems** to K-12 schools, today announced that it expects to begin shipments of the new...

... used reading software in K-12 schools, has been proven by extensive research to improve **test scores** and accelerate **learning** of **reading** and other subjects. The new version, based on more than two years of research and...

... and thinking skills found in district and state academic standards as well as many standardized **tests** .

The **response** to the All-New Accelerated Reader has been phenomenal from both new and existing users...

...development program."

The new Accelerated Reader is the latest in Advantage Learning's line of **computerized** learning information **systems** that help teachers by providing daily **feedback** on student performance. The new product allows teachers to quickly and easily share student data...

...STAR Math(TM) programs, and with the new version of its STAR Reading(TM) computer- **adaptive** reading **test** which is expected to ship this fall. Accelerated Reader quizzes and Literacy Skills **tests** are available on more than 25,000 trade books.

Advantage Learning **Systems** provides more than 45,000 K-12 schools with **computerized** learning information **systems** : software and related training designed to improve academic performance by increasing the quality, quantity, and timeliness of information in the classroom. Advantage Learning **Systems** ' software products include Accelerated Reader(R), STAR Reading(TM), the first computer- **adaptive** norm-referenced reading **test** for classroom use; STAR Math(TM) and Accelerated Math(TM), math software products similar in...

... teacher training through its Reading Renaissance(R), Math Renaissance(TM), and Effective Teaching(TM) seminars; **test** -generation

software to educational publishers; and enterprise software for training and knowledge management throughout organizations...

...in the Company's Securities and Exchange Commission filings.

/CONTACT: Bob Scheid of Advantage Learning **Systems**, 800-338-4204 or pr@advlearn.com/ 20:33 EDT

COMPANY NAMES: Advantage Learning **Systems** Inc
19990922

31/5,K/9
DIALOG(R)File 20:Dialog Global Reporter
(c) 2004 The Dialog Corp. All rts. reserv.

06409620 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)
Advantage Learning Systems and The McGraw-Hill Companies Team Up to Help Teachers Improve Reading Scores
PR NEWSWIRE
July 27, 1999
JOURNAL CODE: WPRW LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
WORD COUNT: 682

Advantage Learning **Systems** ' Accelerated Reader(R) Software to be Incorporated Into McGraw-Hill School Division's State-of-the-Art Elementary School Reading Program

Copyright 1999 PR Newswire. Source: World Reporter (Trade Mark).

COMPANY NAMES: McGraw Hill Cos Inc; Advantage Learning **Systems** Inc
COUNTRY NAMES/CODES: United States of America (US)
REGIONS: Americas; North America; Pacific Rim
SIC CODES/DESCRIPTIONS: 7372 (Prepackaged Software)

(USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)
Advantage Learning Systems and The McGraw-Hill Companies Team Up to Help Teachers Improve Reading Scores

Advantage Learning **Systems** ' Accelerated Reader(R) Software to be Incorporated Into McGraw-Hill School Division's State-of...

WISCONSIN RAPIDS, Wis., July 27 /PRNewswire/ -- Advantage Learning **Systems**, Inc. (Nasdaq: ALSI), a leading provider of **computerized** learning information **systems**, and The McGraw-Hill Companies (NYSE: MHP), the nation's No.1 K-12 educational publisher, today announced that they are forming an alliance to help **teachers** encourage student reading, monitor classroom **reading** progress, and improve **reading test scores**.

Advantage Learning 's Accelerated Reader software will accompany the McGraw-Hill School Division's new elementary school reading program, providing teachers and students with access to hundreds of **interactive** computer quizzes aligned to McGraw-Hill reading selections. Research from the Institute for Academic Excellence has shown that the Accelerated **Reader** program helps **teachers** improve classroom **test scores** in **reading** and other curriculum areas.

"We already provide quizzes on books from over 400 trade book...

...materials in a major reading series," said Michael Baum, chief executive officer of Advantage Learning **Systems**. "This will be a very powerful combination for schools and students because Accelerated Reader will...

...from it."

Accelerated Reader, the most popular reading software in schools, is a learning information **system** that supplies teachers and students with accurate data about student reading to help improve performance...

...of 1999.

"We believe the benefits of this combination will be seen in improved reading **test scores**," said Roger Rogalin, president of McGraw-Hill School Division, a division of The McGraw-Hill...

... one with Advantage Learning that enable us to help teachers teach and students learn."

In **response** to **test** assessment demands, growing school enrollments and increasing diversity of abilities and languages in the classroom...

...the story-telling approach of whole language. Developed over many years, for Kindergarten through sixth **grade**, it will be introduced in pilot programs across the nation this September.

Advantage Learning **Systems** provides K-12 schools with **computerized** learning information **systems**; software and related training designed to improve academic performance by increasing the quality, quantity and timeliness of information in the classroom. Advantage Learning **Systems** ' software products include Accelerated Reader; STAR Reading(TM), the world's first computer- **adaptive** norm-referenced reading **test** and database for classroom use; STAR Math(TM) and Accelerated Math(TM), math software products...

... teacher training through its Reading Renaissance(R), Math Renaissance(TM), and Effective Teaching(TM) seminars; **test** generation software for textbook and curriculum publishers; and training and learning management software for adult...

... of reading/language arts, social studies, mathematics, music, health, science, and bilingual studies resources for **grades** K-8.

Founded in 1888, The McGraw-Hill Companies is a leading information services provider...

...that could cause or contribute to such differences include those matters disclosed in Advantage Learning **Systems** ' Securities and Exchange Commission filings.

/CONTACT: Bob Scheid of Advantage Learning **Systems**, Inc., 800-338-4204, pr@advlearn.com / 17:57 EDT

...COMPANY NAMES: Advantage Learning **Systems** Inc
19990727

31/5,K/10

DIALOG(R)File 20:Dialog Global Reporter
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06409607 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

The McGraw-Hill Companies and Advantage Learning **Systems**, Inc. Team Up To
Help Teachers Improve Reading Scores

BUSINESS WIRE

July 27, 1999

JOURNAL CODE: WBWE LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT

WORD COUNT: 762

NEW YORK--(BUSINESS WIRE)--July 27, 1999--

McGraw-Hill School Division to Incorporate Advantage Learning

Copyright 1999 Business Wire. Source: World Reporter (Trade Mark).

COMPANY NAMES: McGraw Hill Cos Inc; Advantage Learning **Systems** Inc
COUNTRY NAMES/CODES: United States of America (US)
REGIONS: Americas; North America; Pacific Rim
PROVINCE/STATE: New York

(USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

The McGraw-Hill Companies and Advantage Learning Systems , Inc. Team Up To Help Teachers Improve Reading Scores

System 's Accelerated Reader(R) Software in State-of-the-Art Elementary School Reading Program
The...

... Companies (NYSE: MHP), the nation's No. 1 K-12 educational publisher, and Advantage Learning **Systems** , Inc. (NASDAQ: ALSI), the leading provider of **computerized** learning information **systems** , today announced that they are forming an alliance to help **teachers** encourage student reading, monitor classroom **reading** progress and improve **reading test scores** .

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...it."

Accelerated Reader(R), the most popular reading software in schools, is a learning information **system** that supplies teachers and students with accurate data about student reading to help improve performance...

...and expects to offer more than 30,000 by the end of 1999.

Advantage Learning **Systems** provides K-12 schools with **computerized** learning information **systems** ; software and related training designed to improve academic performance by increasing the quality, quantity and timeliness of information in the classroom. Advantage Learning **Systems** ' software products include Accelerated Reader(R); STAR Reading(TM), the world's first computer- **adaptive** norm-referenced **reading test** and database for classroom use; STAR Math(TM) and Accelerated Math(TM), math software products...

... teacher training through its Reading Renaissance(R), Math Renaissance(TM), and Effective Teaching(TM) seminars; **test** generation software for textbook and curriculum publishers; and training and learning management software for adult...

... of reading/language arts, social studies, mathematics, music, health, science and bilingual studies resources for **grades** K-8.

Founded in 1888, The McGraw-Hill Companies is a leading information services provider...

...COMPANY NAMES: Advantage Learning **Systems** Inc
19990727

31/5,K/11

DIALOG(R)File 20:Dialog Global Reporter
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04901244 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

Advantage Learning Systems Announces Shipment of New Literacy Skills Software

PR NEWSWIRE

April 08, 1999

JOURNAL CODE: WPRW LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT

WORD COUNT: 615

WISCONSIN RAPIDS, Wis., April 8 /PRNewswire/ -- Advantage Learning **Systems**, Inc. (Nasdaq: ALSI), a leading provider of learning information **systems** to the K-12 school market, today announced that it is beginning to ship orders for a new software product that allows teachers to track growth of 24 key **reading** and thinking **skills** through computer **tests** on literature books students have **read**. Each **test** includes a **Teacher**'s Guide, offering a **synopsis** of the story and providing the educator with practical tips to teach the student specific literacy skills. The new Literacy Skills **tests** and database comprise the first module in a totally new edition of the Company's Accelerated Reader(R) learning information **system** for reading, the most popular reading software in schools.

"With over 40,000 schools using Accelerated Reader, it has long been **educators**' favorite tool for motivating student **reading**, tracking their **reading practice**, and accelerating **learning**," said Michael Baum, chief executive officer of Advantage Learning. "Research has proven Accelerated Reader's effectiveness at improving academic performance. Now it will also let teachers pinpoint where instruction is required on specific skills, especially those most often required in state and district standards, and on high-stakes national **tests**."

Copyright 1999 PR Newswire. Source: World Reporter (Trade Mark).

DESCRIPTORS: New Products & Services; Marketing; Company News

COUNTRY NAMES/CODES: United States of America (US)

REGIONS: Americas; North America; Pacific Rim

PROVINCE/STATE: Wisconsin

SIC CODES/DESCRIPTIONS: 7372 (Prepackaged Software)

(USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

Advantage Learning Systems Announces Shipment of New Literacy Skills Software

WISCONSIN RAPIDS, Wis., April 8 /PRNewswire/ -- Advantage Learning **Systems**, Inc. (Nasdaq: ALSI), a leading provider of learning information

systems to the K-12 school market, today announced that it is beginning to ship orders for a new software product that allows teachers to track growth of 24 key **reading** and thinking **skills** through computer **tests** on literature books students have **read**. Each **test** includes a **Teacher's Guide**, offering a **synopsis** of the story and providing the educator with practical tips to teach the student specific literacy skills. The new Literacy Skills **tests** and database comprise the first module in a totally new edition of the Company's Accelerated Reader(R) learning information **system** for reading, the most popular reading software in schools.

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... especially those most often required in state and district standards, and on high-stakes national **tests**."

The new **tests** will supplement the popular Accelerated **Reader reading practice** quizzes, which verify **comprehension** of books and help **teachers** motivate and monitor increased **reading practice**. Literacy **Skills** software will use a large item bank capable of generating multiple equivalent **tests** on a book, enabling teachers to retest students after instruction to verify improvement on skills...
...student's performance on each skill over time.

The Company is initially offering Literacy Skills **tests** on about 300 books most frequently used by teachers in reading and English classes. Many ...

... reading practice quizzes, with over 8,000 additional titles planned for this year.

Literacy Skills **tests** are just one of many new features that will be included in the all-new...

... to help teachers track individual reading performance and intervene in case of problems.

Advantage Learning **Systems** provides K-12 schools with computerized learning information **systems**: software and related training designed to improve academic performance by increasing the quality, quantity, and timeliness of information in the classroom. Advantage Learning **Systems'** products include Accelerated Reader, STAR Reading(TM), the world's first computer- **adaptive** norm-referenced reading **test** for classroom use; STAR Math(TM) and Accelerated Math(TM), two new math software products...

... has trained more than 120,000 educators; IPS Publishing, Inc., a software firm specializing in **test** generation software for textbook publishers; and Advantage Learning **Systems** Canada, a writing and language arts software developer. The company also has subsidiaries in India...

...s Securities and Exchange Commission filings.

/CONTACT: Bob Scheid, Public Relations Manager of Advantage Learning **Systems**, 800-338-4204/ 20:20 EDT

19990408

Set	Items	Description
S1	12093925	SYSTEM? ?
S2	8404491	METHOD? ?
S3	5314357	PROCESS??
S4	2003908	PROCEDURE?
S5	1758012	TUTOR? OR INSTRUCT? OR TEACH? OR DRILL?
S6	4186681	EDUCAT? OR LEARN? OR TRAIN? OR PEDAGOG?
S7	146305	READ?(5N) (SKILL? OR COMPREHEN? OR APTITUD? OR ABILIT? OR UNDERSTAND? OR EXERCIS??? OR PRACTIC??? OR TEST? OR EXAM??????-??)
S8	16349514	GRADE? ? OR GRADING OR EVALUAT? OR RATE? ? OR RATING OR ANALYS? OR ANALYZ? OR SCORE? ? OR SCORING
S9	5632237	TEST OR TESTS OR TESTED OR TESTING
S10	636295	INTERACTIVE? OR INTER()ACTIVE? OR FEEDBACK? OR FEED?()BACK OR CLOSED()LOOP OR CLOSEDLOOP
S11	2694208	ADAPTIV? OR DYNAMIC?
S12	3630912	SUMMARY? OR SUMMARIE? OR SUMMARIS? OR SUMMERIZ? OR ANSWER? OR RESPONSE? ?
S13	5248324	SYNOPS? OR ABSTRACT? OR THUMBNAIL? OR BRIEF? OR PASSAGE? ?
S14	1324650	ALGORITHM? OR WORKSTATION? OR WORK()STATION?
S15	289997	DESKTOP? OR DESK() (TOP OR TOPS) OR PROCESSOR? ?
S16	259397	AUTOMATED?
S17	3839451	COMPUTER? ?
S18	36243	CPU OR CENTRAL()PROCESS?()UNIT?
S19	340194	COMPUTERIS??? OR COMPUTERIZ???
S20	55837	COMPUTER()BASED OR COMPUTERBASED
S21	1471380	HIERARCH? OR TAXONOM? OR CATEGOR? OR CLASSIFY? OR CLASSIFICAT???
S22	0	IC=(G10L? OR G09B? OR G06K? OR G06F?)
S23	140310	CUSTOMIZ? OR CUSTOMIS? OR PERSONALIS? OR PERSONALIZ? OR (CUSTOM OR TAILOR) () (MADE OR MAKE?) OR INDIVIDUALIS? OR INDIVIDUALIZ?
S24	44032	S1:S4 AND S5:S6 AND S7
S25	3851	S24 AND S14:S20
S26	555	S25 AND S8:S9 AND S10:S11
S27	221	S26 AND S5:S6(5N)S7
S28	117	S27 AND (S12:S13 OR S21 OR S23)
S29	221	S27:S28
S30	112	S29 AND S8:S9(5N)S7
S31	44	S30 AND S14:S20(5N)S1:S4
S32	112	S30:S31
S33	107	S32 AND PY<2002
S34	99	RD (unique items)

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34/3,K/9 (Item 9 from file: 1)

DIALOG(R)File 1:ERIC

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01044067 ERIC NO.: ED297303 CLEARINGHOUSE NO.: CS009257

Some Caveats When Applying Two Trends in Diagnosis: Remedial Reading. ERIC Digest Number 6.

Kress, Roy;

CORP. SOURCE: ERIC Clearinghouse on Reading and Communication Skills,
Bloomington, IN. (BBB25713)

3pp.

1988 (19880000)

SPONSORING AGENCY: Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED),
Washington, DC. (EDD00036)

... 19880000)

...which--when applied with caution--may be of reasonable value to the clinician and the **teacher**. One of these trends has been the promotion of informal assessments, and an accompanying plethora...

...inventories (IRIs). These instruments are designed to replace any that might be made by the **teachers** and clinicians who use them, and thus they should be examined carefully and **customized** to minimize their significant limitations. IRIs are often used to place readers in materials of...

...is harmful to place children in unnecessarily low reading groups; others show that many experienced **teachers** identify materials that will insure success for the remedial reader. Another trend is the use of **computerized** diagnosis of a reader. While such information would be useful as a part of data collection, it should not be a major factor in placement and **instructional** decisions, which require precise individual assessments.
(SR)

...some which--applied with caution--may be of reasonable value to the clinician and the **teacher**. One of these trends has been the promotion of informal assessments, and an accompanying plethora...

...inventories (IRIs). These instruments are designed to replace any that might be made by the **teachers** and clinicians who use them, and thus they should be examined carefully in terms of how well they serve **teaching** and clinical needs.

CUSTOMIZING IRIs TO MINIMIZE THEIR LIMITATIONS

Klesius and Homan (1985) responded to the emerging prominence of these instruments by suggesting ways that their reliability and validity could be improved by the **teachers** and clinicians using them. They recommended tape recording the student reading and his or her **responses** to questions so that they can be reviewed. In this way, all miscues can be identified and **responses** to comprehension questions can be carefully considered. Klesius and Homan recommended that items which could be **answered** without reading the **passage** be eliminated, that possible appropriate **answers** one's students give--but which are not listed in the inventory's directions--be added, and that questions which appear to be worded too awkwardly for the child being **tested** to grasp be reworded.

Klesius and Homan advised that only overall comprehension **scores** be used and that subskill **scores** based on just a few items should not be **analyzed** or used. They would place more emphasis on comprehension, however, than on miscue **analysis** and recommended watching for signs of

frustration, no matter how well a student performs on...

...developed recently or even in the future to respond to all the many criticisms of **reading tests**, as Henk (1987) seems to think they can. But many IRI instruments now published do seem quite limited. Some assess only oral reading and miscue **analysis**, while the more **comprehensive** ones measure oral and silent **reading comprehension** and word recognition, both in isolation and in written context. Only those IRIs accompanying basals...

...a child's reading behavior in the materials actually used in his or her classroom **instructional** program. None provides the opportunity to observe how the **reader** goes about **comprehending** the information presented or how special textbook features, such as the table of contents, the...

...or index, footnotes, pictorial material and graphs, a pronunciation guide, etc. are used.

The skills **learned** by the **teacher** in choosing the selections for an IRI and in constructing and revising the questions to be used are lost when published IRIs are used instead of **teacher**-designed instruments. The experience of constructing an IRI, which should be a part of preservice and inservice programs, **trains teachers** and clinicians alike to be more accurate observers of reading behavior.

Several studies reported in...

...are compared to each other (Newcomer, 1985) or to standardized instruments such as the Durrell **Analysis** of Reading Difficulty (Nolen and Lam, 1981).

USING IRIs TO SELECT **INSTRUCTIONAL** MATERIALS

IRIs are frequently used to place readers in materials of appropriate difficulty, and thus...

...lead to placement in reading materials that are significantly less difficult than those particular standardized **tests** would recommend. To some **reading** specialists, it is harmful to place children in unnecessarily low reading groups (Eldredge and Butterfield, 1984). Powell (1982) describes a **method** that responds to this concern. **Teaching** and diagnosis begin together with a lesson that develops motivation, background, vocabulary assistance, and purpose-setting for a particular text. Then the student reads the text aloud and the **teacher** records miscues for **analysis**. This **procedure** operates as a kind of IRI that identifies what Powell calls "the emergent reading level"--what the student can read with **instruction**.

Cadenhead (1987) suggests that gearing **instruction** to "reading levels" is relying on a myth that thwarts the challenge that more advanced...

...children. Doing so, he contends, eliminates a "reasonable balance between success and challenge for the **learner**." While many of his arguments are quite valid for the achieving reader, they are inappropriate ...

...a remedial reader and has experienced repeated doses of failure with printed material. Many experienced **teachers** and clinicians are aware of the need to follow the policy of identifying materials that will insure success when the remedial reader attempts to **process** text (e.g., Forell,

1985).

Some published IRIs include materials and strategies built into the diagnostic **procedure**, and these lead the **teacher** or clinician to use them with a problem **reader** before the result of the **test** can determine the inventory's specific recommendations for remediation. Some of these varied approaches are based on a contention that children will **learn** more readily when **instruction** is geared to modal preferences they may have. This seemingly logical assumption is reoccurring in...

...be as far from being substantiated as it was in 1972, when Robinson demonstrated that **instructional** emphases matching modal preferences do not appear to improve **learning**.

RECOGNIZING THE LIMITATIONS OF **COMPUTERIZED** DIAGNOSIS

Another trend in reading diagnosis may limit the sensitivity of a clinician's or **teacher**'s **analysis** of individual student needs. Accompanying many published diagnostic instruments are **computer** software programs that eliminate the need of the **test** administrator to truly examine the data. The **computer** can thus be used to **analyze** a student's performance and to produce several printout pages of the objective results, interpretations...

...necessity be based on some arbitrarily selected standards of performance--if not on a norming **procedure**. Colbourn (1982) describes an early protocol of such a ...comparing diagnostic reports written by both humans and machines.

Even at its best, such a **computer** **analysis** cannot match the essential benefits of an IRI--its ability to **individualize** the diagnosis of a reader. It should be obvious that **computer** **scoring** limits the opportunity of the clinician or **teacher** to become ever more sensitive to how particular signs of reading behavior relate to potentially effective remediation.

Many of the diagnostic instruments which provide **computerized** **scoring**, are themselves administered by **computer**. Branching **computer** software has the ability to offer a significantly larger number of packaged items individually to...

...would be of value as a part of the collection of data that clinicians and **teachers** consider in placement and other **instructional** decisions; it is difficult to see how they can ever become the single--or even major--informant of such decisions, however.

INCORPORATING **COMPUTERIZED** DATA INTO INSIGHTFUL CLINICAL PROBING

Computerized diagnoses can now assess only the simplest aspects of comprehension, and that is almost invariably...

...An in-depth assessment of comprehension can be made only through careful probing of the **reader**'s **understanding**. This demands a face-to-face questioning situation. Such inventories cannot yet **analyze** miscues; nor can they **analyze** or **evaluate** **responses** to open-ended comprehension items. And certainly they cannot note the frustration or deliberation that Klesius and Homan argue is indicative of material that is too difficult even when students **answer** the accompanying questions correctly. The ability of these **computer**-driven instruments to diagnose the problems of individual readers is limited to **analyses** based on **responses** to a very fixed set of questions.

Teachers and clinicians need to make use of many tools to guide their

decisions, and published diagnoses accompanied by **computer** software are among them. It is, nonetheless, important to remain aware that--at its best--diagnosis is a **dynamic**, insightful **process**, replete with delicate clinical probing of children's **responses** that cannot be replicated by a **computer**.

Precise assessment of a reader's strategies for handling printed material is in the realm of the **trained** diagnostician. It can be obtained only through careful observation of reading behavior and detailed **analysis** of the resultant **understanding**. A diagnostically oriented directed **reading** activity or the use of an individual informal reading inventory is a prerequisite.

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This publication was prepared with funding from the Office of **Educational** Research and Improvement, U.S. Department of **Education** , under contract no. RI88062001. Contractors undertaking such projects under government sponsorship are encouraged to express...

...opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the official view or opinions of the Office of **Educational** Research and Improvement.

DESCRIPTORS: **Computer** Assisted **Testing** ; **Educational** Trends;
Elementary Secondary **Education** ; *Informal Reading Inventories; *Reading
Diagnosis; **Reading** Research; *Remedial **Reading** ; Theory **Practice**
Relationship

34/3,K/19 (Item 19 from file: 1)

DIALOG(R)File 1:ERIC

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00974439 ERIC NO.: EJ561175 CLEARINGHOUSE NO.: FL527798

Reading Rate and Comprehension : Implications for Designing Computer Technology To Facilitate Reading Comprehension .

Freese, Anne Reilley

Computer Assisted Language Learning, v10 n4 p311-19 Sep 1997

1997 (19970000)

Reading Rate and Comprehension : Implications for Designing Computer Technology To Facilitate Reading Comprehension .

... 19970000)

Reviews the findings of some recent research on **reading rate** , **comprehension** , and subvocal speech; discusses how **computer** -assisted **instruction** can be used to help readers develop **reading** strategies for proficiency; and **examines** the implications of the research for software development, including **drill and practice** , **reading process practice** at various difficulty levels, and use of rapid **feedback** . (MSE)

DESCRIPTORS: **Computer Assisted Instruction** ; * **Computer Software Development**; **Difficulty Level**; * **Educational Technology**; **Feedback** ; **Instructional Materials** ; **Language Research**; **Learning Strategies**; **Pacing**; **Pattern Drills (Language)**; * **Reading Comprehension** ; * **Reading Rate** ; **Reading Research**; **Reading Strategies**; **Second Language Instruction** ; ***Second Language Learning** ; **Speech Skills**; **Technological Advancement**

34/3,K/20 (Item 20 from file: 1)

DIALOG(R)File 1:ERIC

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00937572 ERIC NO.: EJ536327 CLEARINGHOUSE NO.: JC507599

Computerized Adaptive Testing for Reading Placement and Diagnostic Assessment.

Shermis, Mark D.; And Others

Journal of Developmental Education, v20 n2 p18-20,22,24 Sum 1996

1996 (19960000)

Computerized Adaptive Testing for Reading Placement and Diagnostic Assessment.

... 19960000)

Describes a study to pilot- test a new reading assessment instrument designed to function in a **computerized adaptive testing (CAT)** environment. Indicates that the measure showed fair internal consistency and correlated well with other **tests**. Discusses advantages and disadvantages of CAT **systems** and describes the HyperCAT **testing** program. (23 citations) (AJL)

DESCRIPTORS: **Computer Assisted Testing ; Diagnostic Tests ; Higher Education ; *Pilot Projects; Program Development; * Reading Tests ; Student Placement; * Test Construction; * Test Theory**

IDENTIFIERS: HyperCAT **Computer Program**

34/3,K/26 (Item 26 from file: 1)

DIALOG(R)File 1:ERIC

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00853842 ERIC NO.: ED362006 CLEARINGHOUSE NO.: FL021386

The Dimensionality of a Placement **Test** Components.

Blais, Jean-Guy; Laurier, Michel

28pp.

September 1993 (19930900)

The Dimensionality of a Placement **Test** Components.

... 19930900)

A **computerized adaptive test** for placement of students in postsecondary French second language courses is **evaluated** for unidimensionality of its three component **tests**: **reading comprehension** of a short paragraph; selection of the appropriate statement in a given situation; and a "fill-in-the-blank" section. A variety of statistical **procedures** were used to assess the components' unidimensionality, including a structural equation approach, factor **analysis**, nonparametric approach, and item **response** theory approach. Results of each of these **analyses** are explained and synthesized. It is concluded that the varying and sometimes conflicting results raise...

...yes/no issue, depending heavily on expert judgment. A 49-item bibliography is included, and **procedures** and results of the different **analyses** are appended. (MSE)

DESCRIPTORS: **Adaptive Testing**; * **Computer Assisted Testing**; Foreign Countries; *French; Higher **Education**; Language Proficiency; *Language **Tests**; **Reading Comprehension**; Second Language **Instruction**; *Second Languages; **Test Format**; **Testing**

IDENTIFIERS: Canada; *Placement **Tests**

34/3,K/28 (Item 28 from file: 1)

DIALOG(R)File 1:ERIC

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00845218 ERIC NO.: EJ481859 CLEARINGHOUSE NO.: IR528462

A Cybernetic Approach to Early Education .

Steg, Doreen Ray; And Others

Journal of Educational Computing Research, v10 n1 p1-27 1994
1994 (19940000)

A Cybernetic Approach to Early Education .

... 19940000)

Describes longitudinal studies conducted at the Drexel Early Childhood Center (Pennsylvania) that used Self-Controlled Interactive Learning Systems to teach reading skills . Standardized test scores for at-risk students are compared with other students; experimental and control groups using standard instruction are compared; and studies of remediating perceptual abilities are described. (Contains 31 references.) (LRW)

DESCRIPTORS: Comparative Analysis ; * Computer Assisted Instruction ; Conventional Instruction ; Early Childhood Education ; High Risk Students; Higher Education ; Intermode Differences; Learner Controlled Instruction ; Longitudinal Studies; Perception; Reading Instruction ; Reading Skills ; Remedial Instruction ; Scores ; Standardized Tests ; Tables (Data)

IDENTIFIERS: Drexel University PA; Interactive Systems

34/3,K/29 (Item 29 from file: 1)

DIALOG(R)File 1:ERIC

(c) format only 2004 The Dialog Corporation. All rts. reserv.

00830400 ERIC NO.: ED359393 CLEARINGHOUSE NO.: CE064039

Computers & Literacy: Curricula & Guides. General Adult Literacy Series.
Revised.;

CORP. SOURCE: Business Council for Effective Literacy, New York, NY.

(BBB24910)

12pp.

BCEL Brief, n7 Apr 1993

April 1993 (19930400)

NOTES: Revises ED 344 081.

Computers & Literacy: Curricula & Guides. General Adult Literacy Series.
Revised.

... 19930400)

This **brief** describes 23 **computer - based** adult literacy programs developed for **instructional** use in workplace and general literacy settings and 11 guides and research reports. Descriptions contain these types of information: area(s) taught or assessed; format; intended users; **instructional** objective(s); required hardware; cost; companion print materials; and source (name, address, and telephone number...

...are as follows: Basic Academic Skills for Employment; Aptitude Based and Interest Based Career Decision **Tests** ; **Reading** in the Workplace, Math in the Workplace, and Solutions; **Systems** Approach for Workplace Literacy Assurance and Occupational Skills **Analysis System** ; **Education** for Employment; Job-Trails; Mathkey; R.O.A.D. to Success; SkillWorks; and Workplace Literacy **System** . The 13 general curriculum/program development entries include the following: Autoskills Component Reading Subskills; BLS **Tutorsystems** ; COMPRIS, INC.; Core Reading and Vocabulary Development Program; A Day in the Life...; Graffiti One, In the Print Shop, and Accent Improvement; Adult Literacy Word **Processor** ; GOAL Series; MacEnglish; Pathfinder **Learning System** ; Project STAR: Sequential **Training** for Adult **Reading** ; **Skill** Bank Business Edition; and **Interactive** Modumath. The third section describes 11 resource guides, research reports, collected readings, and other guides. Descriptions discuss content, focuses, and findings on recommendations. Two articles: "The Case for **Computers** " (BCEL Newsletter, July 1985) and " **Computer** Update: Emerging Issues" (BCEL Newsletter, October 1989) are attached. (YLB)

DESCRIPTORS: Adult Basic **Education** ; *Adult Literacy; Basic Skills; *

Computer Assisted **Instruction** ; **Computer** Assisted **Testing** ;

Computer Software Selection; *Courseware; Curriculum; **Educational** Diagnosis; **Educational** Research; **Educational** Resources; *English (Second Language); Job Skills; *Job **Training** ; Labor Force Development; **Learning** Modules; *Literacy **Education** ; Mathematics Skills; Research Reports

34/3,K/30 (Item 30 from file: 1)
DIALOG(R)File 1:ERIC
(c) format only 2004 The Dialog Corporation. All rts. reserv.

00829883 ERIC NO.: ED358876 CLEARINGHOUSE NO.: JC930291
FIPSE--Adult Literacy Courseware Development, September 1, 1985-December 30, 1988. Final Report.

Griffin, Tom; Songer, Tim;
CORP. SOURCE: Central Piedmont Community Coll., Charlotte, NC. (BBB07978)
161pp.

1988 (19880000)
SPONSORING AGENCY: Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education
(ED), Washington, DC. (EDD00024)

... 19880000)

...was undertaken at Central Piedmont Community College (CPCC), in Charlotte, North Carolina, to develop, field **test**, and validate **reading** courseware for adults that takes into account individual **learning** styles. Two literacy products were developed and **evaluated**. The first, the **Learning** Style Survey (LSS), is an **interactive** videodisc developed to assess the preferred **learning** styles of low-literate adults. The LSS was validated through field **tests** involving more than 1,000 adult students nationwide, which revealed that over 60% of the participants reading below a 9th **grade** level had a strong preference for auditory materials, while 60% of those reading at a high school level preferred visual materials. The second product, the Reading to **Educate** and Develop Yourself (READY) videodisc, provides a series of nine microcomputer-based **reading comprehension** modules which include considerable auditory materials. The modules cover: (1) an introduction to the **system**; (2) locating important parts of the text; (3) vocabulary improvement; (4) locating key words in a sentence; (5) comprehension through the use of synonyms; (6) identifying the topic of a **passage**; (7) identifying a sentence that summarizes the main topic; (8) **tests** of student comprehension; and (9) a review of vocabulary. Validation of the READY course, involving...

...of the LSS, an LSS brochure and other information on using videodiscs to assess preferred **learning** styles, the READY course manual, a report of **instructor** comments on the READY course and preliminary results of a validation study, and lists of...

DESCRIPTORS: Adult **Learning**; *Adult Literacy; *Adult Reading Programs; Audiovisual Aids; Aural **Learning**; Cognitive Style; Community Colleges; **Computer** Uses in **Education**; **Educational** Innovation; Individual Development; * **Interactive** Video; Literacy; Program Descriptions; *Program **Evaluation**; * **Reading** **Instruction**; **Reading** **Skills**; Two Year Colleges; *Videodisks; Visual **Learning**

34/3,K/31 (Item 31 from file: 1)

DIALOG(R)File 1:ERIC

(c) format only 2004 The Dialog Corporation. All rts. reserv.

00814930 ERIC NO.: EJ463571 CLEARINGHOUSE NO.: CE525198

R.O.A.D. to Success: **Evaluation** of Workplace Literacy Efforts.

Askov, Eunice N.; Brown, Emory J.

Adult Basic Education, v2 n3 p167-75 Fall 1992

1992 (19920000)

R.O.A.D. to Success: **Evaluation** of Workplace Literacy Efforts.

... 19920000)

...58 Pennsylvania workers completed the R.O.A.D. course, which involved functional context and **interactive** software to improve drivers' **reading skills** to pass the Commercial Driver's License exam. Comparison with pre- and posttest **scores** of 10 in a control group showed that R.O.A.D. completers had significantly higher **scores** . (SK)

DESCRIPTORS: Adult Literacy; Certification; * **Computer** Assisted

Instruction ; Online **Systems** ; **Reading Skills** ; * **Test Construction**

34/3,K/33 (Item 33 from file: 1)

DIALOG(R)File 1:ERIC

(c) format only 2004 The Dialog Corporation. All rts. reserv.

00792163 ERIC NO.: ED339727 CLEARINGHOUSE NO.: TM017630

Computerized Placement Tests : Coordinator's Guide. Program Overview, Version 3.0. Including the College-Level Mathematics **Test** and Seamless Serial **Testing** . ;

CORP. SOURCE: College Entrance Examination Board, Princeton, NJ. (BBB14374)

; Educational Testing Service, Princeton, NJ. (QAT24225)

114pp.

June 1990 (19900600)

NOTES: For related documents, see TM 017 416-417, and TM 017 631.

Computerized Placement Tests : Coordinator's Guide. Program Overview, Version 3.0. Including the College-Level Mathematics **Test** and Seamless Serial **Testing** .

... 19900600)

This guide is designed to provide essential background material about the College Board's **Computerized Placement Tests** (CPTs). It is recommended for administrators and staff alike. It contains the theory on which the **tests** are based, information concerning how to administer them, and discussions of the reports produced and how to interpret the data. The CPTs program is an assessment program based on **computerized adaptive testing** techniques. The methodology **customizes tests** according to the student's abilities, presenting the student with questions at an appropriate level for his or her abilities, knowledge, and background. Five areas are currently **tested** by CPTs (**reading comprehension** , sentence **skills** , arithmetic **skills** , elementary algebra skills, and college level mathematics). Seamless Serial **Testing** is a feature that allows automatic selection and administration of from one to three mathematics **tests** corresponding to the examinee's abilities. CPTs are a component of the ACCUPLACER student information management **system** . The following sections are included: (1) an introduction and overview; (2) a description of the **tests** ; (3) **test score** interpretation; (4) a software overview; (5) reporting; (6) student information; (7) percentile ranks, standard errors of measurement, and tables of comparable scaled **scores** ; (8) a glossary; and (9) an appendix of supplemental information. There are 35 tables. Selected sample **test** items and figures supplement the text. (SLD)

DESCRIPTORS: **Adaptive Testing** ; Algebra; Arithmetic; *College Entrance Examinations; College Mathematics; * **Computer Assisted Testing** ; Error of Measurement; Higher **Education** ; *Management Information **Systems** ; Mathematics **Tests** ; Microcomputers; **Reading Comprehension** ; **Scores** ; Sentence Structure; *Student Placement; * **Test Interpretation**; **Test Theory**

IDENTIFIERS: College Board **Computerized Placement Tests** ; User Guides

34/3,K/34 (Item 34 from file: 1)

DIALOG(R)File 1:ERIC

(c) format only 2004 The Dialog Corporation. All rts. reserv.

00791792 ERIC NO.: ED339356 CLEARINGHOUSE NO.: IR015305

Interactive Video and Instruction . What Research Says to the Teacher .
Martorella, Peter H.;

CORP. SOURCE: National Education Association, Washington, DC. (FGK56700)
34pp.

July 1989 (19890700)

Interactive Video and Instruction . What Research Says to the Teacher .
... 19890700)

This state-of-the-art report on **interactive video and instruction** begins with a **brief** review of the current status of technology and technology transfer in schools. The nature of **interactive video** is then considered, including **instructional** applications of the technology and the components of an **interactive video instructional system** . Discussion of **interactive video systems** in the classroom provides a holistic view of **computers** and imagery in **instruction** together with a **summary** of implementation issues related to six components of such a **system** , i.e., video monitors, **computers** , software, interface devices or cables, videodisc or videotape data, and videodisc or videotape players. Five examples of classroom applications are then described: (1) **Laser Learning Reading Program for teaching middle grade students reading comprehension** ; (2) **Target Interactive Project (TIP)**, alcohol and drug **education** ; (3) **Project CENT**, consumer **education** ; (4) the **National Gallery of Art Program**; and (5) **Project Interact**, which is designed to help **teachers** transfer **interactive** technology into classrooms across all subjects and **grades** . The effectiveness of **interactive video systems** is then explored in the context of research on **computer - based instruction** and research on **interactive video**, and an agenda for future **interactive video** research is proposed. A look at some current and future developments in videodisc and **interactive video** technologies and their role in the school of the future concludes the report. (74...

DESCRIPTORS: Classroom Techniques; * **Computer Assisted Instruction** ; **Computer Simulation**; **Computer Software**; Elementary Secondary **Education** ; Futures (of Society); **Instructional Effectiveness**; **Instructional Systems** ; * **Interactive Video**; Microcomputers; **Systems Development**; Videodisks; Videotape Recordings

34/3,K/37 (Item 37 from file: 1)
DIALOG(R)File 1:ERIC
(c) format only 2004 The Dialog Corporation. All rts. reserv.

00774678 ERIC NO.: EJ436344 CLEARINGHOUSE NO.: JC505825

Computerized Adaptive Testing in Reading .

Smittle, Pat

Journal of Developmental Education, v15 n2 p2-5 Win 1991
1991 (19910000)

Computerized Adaptive Testing in Reading .
... 19910000)

Discusses the use of **computerized placement testing** at Santa Fe Community College to enable students needing only a short review of **reading skills** to exit early from a College Preparatory Reading Class (CPRC). Describes CPRC placement, structure, curriculum...

DESCRIPTORS: Community Colleges; * **Computer Assisted Testing** ; *Minimum Competency **Testing** ; *Remedial **Instruction** ; *Remedial **Reading** ; *Student Placement; **Teaching Methods** ; Two Year Colleges

34/3,K/38 (Item 38 from file: 1)

DIALOG(R)File 1:ERIC

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00734528 ERIC NO.: ED319003 CLEARINGHOUSE NO.: CS010056

The Effect of **Feedback** on the Illusion of Knowing and Comprehension
Monitoring of College Students.

Ward, Sandra Brubaker; Clark, Henry T., III
18pp.

February 1989 (19890200)

NOTES: Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Eastern **Educational**
Research Association (Savannah, GA, February 22-25, 1989).

The Effect of **Feedback** on the Illusion of Knowing and Comprehension
Monitoring of College Students.

... 19890200)

NOTES: Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Eastern **Educational**
Research Association (Savannah, GA, February 22-25, 1989).

A study investigated the effect of providing students with varying forms of **feedback** during **reading** on students' estimates of **understanding**, actual comprehension **scores**, and students' use of rereading and reading **rate** adjustment. The 67 subjects were presented with **passages** to read, and their reading behavior was monitored via **computer**. Although students became more accurate in their estimates of understanding across the four **passage** segments (reduced illusion of knowing), results indicated no effects of **feedback** on either comprehension or the processing measures. Findings suggest the relative resistance of metacognitive aspects of **reading** to short-term intervention among **practiced readers**. (Six tables of data are included. (MG)

DESCRIPTORS: **Analysis** of Variance; *College Students; * **Feedback**; Higher **Education**; **Learning Processes**; Metacognition; * **Reading Comprehension**; * **Reading Processes**; **Reading Research**; Reinforcement

34/3,K/40 (Item 40 from file: 1)

DIALOG(R)File 1:ERIC

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.00672830 ERIC NO.: ED294165 CLEARINGHOUSE NO.: CS009154

The Effectiveness of **Interactive Computer** Assisted Modeling in **Teaching** Study Strategies and Concept Mapping of College Textbook Material.

Mikulecky, Larry

20pp.

December 1987 (19871200)

NOTES: Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the National Reading Conference (8th, Clearwater, FL, December 3-6, 1987). Project funded by the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary **Education** (FIPSE).

The Effectiveness of **Interactive Computer** Assisted Modeling in **Teaching** Study Strategies and Concept Mapping of College Textbook Material.

... 19871200)

...NOTES: FL, December 3-6, 1987). Project funded by the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary **Education** (FIPSE).

A study **evaluated** the effectiveness of a series of print materials and **interactive computer** -guided study programs designed to lead undergraduate students to apply basic textbook reading and concept mapping strategies to the study of science and social science textbooks. Following field **testing** with 25 **learning** skills students, 50 freshman biology students enrolled at Indiana University were divided into treatment and...

...10 page biology textbook selections. Treatment students scheduled three weekly one-hour appointments using the **computer** programs, which helped students identify key concepts, write **summary** statements comparing and contrasting concepts, and graphically map relationships among concepts. After each lesson students **answered** a questionnaire on the usability of the lesson, and on completion of the last lesson, chapter examinations were given along with an open-ended questionnaire **evaluating** the program. One week after the chapter **exam**, treatment subjects **read** a new biology text and were given an exam on the new material. Control students...

...examination taken by the treatment group. They also returned one week later to repeat the **process** with the new text. Findings showed that treatment students significantly outperformed control students for both texts in ability to link terms and map concept relationships. Questionnaire data indicated that **computer instruction** was viewed positively as a way to **learn** strategies for reading difficult material. (Two tables of data are included, and 23 references are...

DESCRIPTORS: Biology; College Freshmen; * **Computer Assisted Instruction** ; **Educational Media**; Higher **Education** ; **Individualized Instruction** ; **Instructional Effectiveness**; * **Instructional Material Evaluation** ; *Interactive Video; *Programed **Instructional Materials**; **Reading Comprehension** ; **Reading Research**; * **Reading Strategies**; Science **Instruction** ; **Skill Development**; Study Skills

34/3,K/43 (Item 43 from file: 1)

DIALOG(R)File 1:ERIC

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00642921 ERIC NO.: ED281163 CLEARINGHOUSE NO.: CS008772

Using **Computers** in the **Teaching** of Reading. **Computers** in the Curriculum Series.

Strickland, Dorothy S.; And Others

240pp.

1987 (19870000)

NOTES: Foreword by George E. Mason.

Using **Computers** in the **Teaching** of Reading. **Computers** in the Curriculum Series.

... 19870000)

Noting that the proliferation of **computers** in the schools requires **teachers** to know the best ways to use them, this book shows how the **computer** can be used in a reading and language arts curriculum as tool, **tutor**, and tutee with currently available software. Chapter one defines the reading **process** in terms of its relationship to background experiences and language cue **systems** and, based on this definition, describes the productive use of **computers**. Chapters two and three describe how the **computer** can be used as a writing tool and a **teacher**'s tool in a reading and language arts curriculum. Chapters four and five delineate how the **computer** can be used as a **tutor** --for **drill** and **practice** and through **interactive reading** and writing software packages. Chapter six discusses **computer** use as a tutee and software programs that students can manipulate as well as two programming languages, LOGO and BASIC, for **reading** and thinking **skill** development. Chapter seven introduces practical considerations for organizing and **evaluating computer** programs. Finally, chapter eight discusses critical issues and trends related to the **computer** and the **teaching** of reading and language arts. A guide to resources providing software and **computer**-related information is appended. (SRT)

DESCRIPTORS: **Computer** Assisted Instruction ; **Computer** Managed Instruction ; * **Computer** Software; Copyrights; Curriculum Development; Databases; Elementary Secondary **Education** ; Higher **Education** ; Microcomputers; Programed **Tutoring** ; Programing Languages; Readability; *Reading **Instruction** ; * **Reading** Processes; **Reading Teachers** ; * **Reading Tests** ; Word Processing

34/3,K/47 (Item 47 from file: 1)

DIALOG(R)File 1:ERIC

(c) format only 2004 The Dialog Corporation. All rts. reserv.

00615482 ERIC NO.: ED271726 CLEARINGHOUSE NO.: CS008488

A Guide to Curriculum Planning in Reading. Bulletin No. 6305.;

CORP. SOURCE: Wisconsin State Dept. of Public Instruction, Madison.

(ZQU97875)

189pp.

1986 (19860000)

NOTES: For the Guide to Curriculum Planning in English Language Arts, see
ED 268 554.

... 19860000)

Defining reading as a **dynamic , interactive process** involving the reader in constructing meaning, this guide for the elementary and secondary curriculum was designed to facilitate effective and creative decision making by **teachers** for (1) integrating reading and writing across the curriculum, (2) developing readers who can independently...

...their school years. The contents of the guide are divided into the following sections: overview, **understanding reading comprehension** as an **interactive process** , developing strategic **readers** , K-12 scope and sequence-- **skills** and strategies, **analyzing** the curriculum, planning for **instruction** , organizing for **instruction** , selecting **instructional** materials, **evaluating** the reading curriculum, and contributors to an effective reading program. Included among the many appendixes are a poster for word meaning strategies, a decision-making guide for **teaching word analysis** , guidelines for using **computers** in a reading curriculum, criteria for selecting nonprint media for a reading program, several bibliographies...

DESCRIPTORS: Beginning Reading; *Content Area Reading; *Curriculum Development; *Curriculum **Evaluation** ; Elementary Secondary **Education** ; **Reading Comprehension** ; * **Reading Instruction**; * **Reading Processes**; * **Reading Programs**; **Reading Skills** ; **Reading Strategies**

34/3,K/48 (Item 48 from file: 1)

DIALOG(R)File 1:ERIC

(c) format only 2004 The Dialog Corporation. All rts. reserv.

00609913 ERIC NO.: ED266157 CLEARINGHOUSE NO.: TM860100

Applied Studies in **Computerized Diagnostic Testing** : Implications for Practice. Diagnostic **Testing** Project.

McArthur, David L.;

CORP. SOURCE: California Univ., Los Angeles. Center for the Study of Evaluation. (CIQ11702)

22pp.

November 1985 (19851100)

SPONSORING AGENCY: National Inst. of Education (ED), Washington, DC.
(EDN00001)

Applied Studies in **Computerized Diagnostic Testing** : Implications for Practice. Diagnostic **Testing** Project.

... 19851100)

The use of **computers** to build diagnostic inferences is presented in two contexts: (1) closed world, exemplified by the space shuttle launch monitoring **system** ; and (2) open world, represented by **computerized diagnostic testing** of **reading comprehension** . The **analysis** shows that the closed world provides a substantially cleaner environment within which to perform diagnostic inference. In the case of **educational** diagnosis, most domains tend to be relatively open-ended, and thus no comparable clarity can be found. If the **test** materials for **computerized** administration can be designed within tightly controlled parameters, and if the diagnostic strategy can be...

...domain, then many of the ambiguities of diagnostic inference will be closer to resolution. The **computer** has proved itself valuable in managing more traditional varieties of **educational test** administration and **scoring** . Properly programmed, the **computer** can become an unparalleled asset in the context of diagnostic **testing** . (LMO)

DESCRIPTORS: **Adaptive Testing** ; * **Computer Assisted Testing** ;

Computer Oriented Programs; * **Computer Science**; ***Diagnostic Tests** ;

Elementary Secondary Education ; **Microcomputers**; ***Models**; **Prediction**;

Psychometrics; **Reading Comprehension** ; * **Test Theory**

IDENTIFIERS: **Diagnostic Testing** Project

34/3,K/49 (Item 49 from file: 1)
DIALOG(R)File 1:ERIC
(c) format only 2004 The Dialog Corporation. All rts. reserv.

00602087 ERIC NO.: EJ338961 CLEARINGHOUSE NO.: FL517221
Multidimensionality of Foreign Language Reading Proficiency: Preliminary
Considerations in Assessment.

Kaya-Carton, Esin; Carton, Aaron S.
Foreign Language Annals, v19 n2 p95-102 Apr 1986
1986 (19860000)

... 19860000)

Reports on the first phases of an American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages project to develop a **computerized adaptive test of reading** proficiency. The theoretical multidimensionality of the construct is clarified, and its implications for **test** development, item calibration, and validation **procedures** are discussed. (Author/SED)
DESCRIPTORS: **Adaptive Testing** ; *Computer Assisted **Testing** ; *French; Language **Tests** ; * **Reading Skills** ; **Reading Tests** ; Second Language Learning; * **Test Construction**; * **Test Validity**
IDENTIFIERS: Am Council on **Teaching** of Foreign Lang

34/3,K/51 (Item 51 from file: 1)

DIALOG(R)File 1:ERIC

(c) format only 2004 The Dialog Corporation. All rts. reserv.

00585009 ERIC NO.: ED259019 CLEARINGHOUSE NO.: TM850389

Macroprocesses, Individual Differences and **Instructional Methods** .

Tobias, Sigmund

17pp.

April 1984 (19840400)

NOTES: Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American **Educational Research Association** (68th, New Orleans, LA, April 23-27, 1984).

SPONSORING AGENCY: Army Research Inst. for the Behavioral and Social Sciences, Arlington, VA. (BBB08873)

Macroprocesses, Individual Differences and **Instructional Methods** .

... 19840400)

NOTES: Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American **Educational Research Association** (68th, New Orleans, LA, April 23-27, 1984).

Students' macroprocessing of **instruction** was studied in a **learning** situation which used adjunct questions. The subjects were offered various macroprocessing options while reading a **passage** on data processing and **computer** programming. Each sentence appeared on a **computer** CRT screen one at a time. The options included: (1) review any sentence or sentences

...of the 49-paragraph presentation; or (9) view and select from a menu of options. **Tests** of **reading**, worry, **test** anxiety, and study **skills** were administered. Three groups were assigned: only reading the text; reading and responding to adjunct questions after each screen; or reading, **answering** questions, and receiving **feedback**. The **computer system** monitored which options were selected, as well as the frequency and time requirements. The results...

...individual achievement; in fact, they may not have known which macroprocesses to use to improve **learning**. (GDC)

DESCRIPTORS: Advance Organizers; *Aptitude Treatment Interaction; ***Computer Assisted Instruction**; **Computer Assisted Testing**; Higher **Education**; Individual Differences; **Learning Processes**; ***Learning Strategies**; Predictor Variables; Pretests Posttests; **Reading Comprehension**; ***Reading Strategies**; Student Role; ***Study Skills**; **Teaching Methods**; **Test Anxiety**

IDENTIFIERS: Adjunct Questions; **Learning** and Study **Skills** Questionnaire; *Macroprocesses; Nelson Denny **Reading Tests**; Sarason **Test Anxiety Scale**; Worry Emotionality Scale (Morris Davis Hutchings)

34/3,K/56 (Item 56 from file: 1)
DIALOG(R)File 1:ERIC
(c) format only 2004 The Dialog Corporation. All rts. reserv.

00513147 ERIC NO.: ED223993 CLEARINGHOUSE NO.: CS006922

Interactive Development of Reading Skills in an Educational Clinic.
Grocke, Margaret

20pp.

September 1982 (19820900)

NOTES: Paper presented at the Annual National Conference of the Australian Group for the Scientific Study of Mental Deficiency (18th, September 1982).

Interactive Development of Reading Skills in an Educational Clinic.
... 19820900)

Computer - based reading programs have been used at the City **Educational Clinic** in Canberra, Australia, to improve the **reading skills** of children who are " **reading disabled**." Children interacted with the **computer** via a graphic display, touch sensitive screen, and synthesized speech. The first program taught a...

...vocabulary and allowed children to construct their own sentences from word lists. A modified cloze **procedure** was used in the second program, in which the child chose the missing word in...

...a word in the displayed paragraph, he or she could have it spoken by the **computer**. Spoken or visual **feedback** was given to all the child's **responses**. Reports from classroom **teachers** indicated that the program improved self-confidence and interest in reading for many children. Important...

...program design in which the child could experience success and which provided immediate and explicit **feedback**. **Evaluation** studies indicated significant gains in sight vocabulary and **reading comprehension scores** after 4 to 5 hours of **computer - based instruction**. (HTH)

DESCRIPTORS: **Computer Assisted Instruction**; **Elementary Education**; **Foreign Countries**; **Program Descriptions**; **Program Evaluation**; **Reading Attitudes**; * **Reading Comprehension**; * **Reading Difficulties**; * **Reading Improvement**; * **Reading Instruction**; **Reading Skills**; ***Sight Vocabulary**; **Vocabulary Development**

34/3,K/61 (Item 61 from file: 1)

DIALOG(R)File 1:ERIC

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00270868 ERIC NO.: ED125662 CLEARINGHOUSE NO.: IR003754

Hardware Developments; Microcomputers and **Processors** ; **Grade** School/High School **Instructional** ; and **Computer** -Aided Design. Papers Presented at the Association for **Educational Data Systems** Annual Convention (Phoenix, Arizona, May 3-7, 1976).;

CORP. SOURCE: Association for Educational Data Systems, Washington, DC.

(FGK04665)

51pp.

May 1976 (19760500)

NOTES: For related documents, see IR 003 748-756; Some parts may be marginally legible due to print quality of original

Hardware Developments; Microcomputers and **Processors** ; **Grade** School/High School **Instructional** ; and **Computer** -Aided Design. Papers Presented at the Association for **Educational Data Systems** Annual Convention (Phoenix, Arizona, May 3-7, 1976).

... 19760500)

Compiled are ten papers describing **computer** hardware and **computer** use in elementary and secondary school **instruction** presented at the Association for **Educational Data Systems** (AEDS) 1976 convention. An oral/aural terminal is described followed by two papers about the use of minicomputers and microprocessors. Seven papers discuss various uses of the **computer** in elementary and high school **instruction** : a **computer** can be used to plot and display conic sections and environmental designs, to help **teach reading skills** , and to generate **tests** or homework exercises. One paper recommends the use of games in **computerized drills** , and another explains **computerized** demonstration of some mathematics principles. The importance of the school **computer** coordinator is outlined by the Minnesota **Educational Computing Consortium**. (CH)

DESCRIPTORS: **Computer** Assisted **Instruction** ; * **Computer** Graphics; **Computer** Oriented Programs; * **Computers** ; Display **Systems** ; * **Educational Media**; * **Educational Technology**; Elementary **Education** ; **Instructional Innovation**; Man Machine **Systems** ; Mathematics **Instruction** ; Minicomputers; Secondary **Education** ; **Teaching Methods** ; **Test Construction**

IDENTIFIERS: AEDS 76; *Association for **Educational Data Systems** ; **Interactive Computer Systems**

34/3,K/67 (Item 1 from file: 7)
DIALOG(R)File 7:Social SciSearch(R)
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02836589 GENUINE ARTICLE#: TK293 NO. REFERENCES: 42
TITLE: COMPUTER - BASED PHONOLOGICAL AWARENESS AND READING- INSTRUCTION
AUTHOR(S): WISE BW; OLSON RK
CORPORATE SOURCE: UNIV COLORADO/BOULDER//CO/80309
JOURNAL: ANNALS OF DYSLEXIA, 1995 , V45, P99-122
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH **DOCUMENT TYPE:** ARTICLE
(Abstract Available)

TITLE: COMPUTER - BASED PHONOLOGICAL AWARENESS AND READING- INSTRUCTION
1995

ABSTRACT: Reading with Orthographic and Segmented Speech (ROSS) programs use talking **computers** to deal with deficits in word recognition and phonological awareness. With ROSS, children read stories on a **computer** screen. Whenever they encounter a word they find difficult, they can request assistance by targeting...

...while reading with ROSS, by using some programs based on the Auditory Discrimination in Depth **method** (Lindamood and Lindamood 1975), and others focusing on phoneme manipulation with speech **feedback** for all **responses**. The study compared the effects of this **training** with **training** in Comprehension Strategies (CS) based on Reciprocal **Teaching** techniques (Palincsar and Brown 1984), among second- to fifth- **grade** students with problems in word recognition. While both groups received equal **instructional** time in small-groups and with the **computer** the groups differed in how much time they spent reading words in context. Whereas PA children spent half their **computer** time on PA **exercises** involving individual! words and half **reading** words in context with ROSS, the CS group spent all their **computer** time reading words in context with ROSS. Both groups made significant gains in decoding, word...

...comprehension; however the PA groups gained significantly more than the CS group on all untimed **tests** of phoneme awareness, word recognition, and nonsense word reading. The CS children performed better on a **test** of time-limited word recognition; they also achieved higher **comprehension scores**, although only while **reading** with a **trainer**. The PA children's improved decoding skill led to greater accuracy, but slower **responses** with difficult words, after one semester's **training**.

34/3,K/73 (Item 4 from file: 11)
DIALOG(R)File 11:PsycINFO(R)
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00748104 1983-13699-001

Early reading in young deaf children using microcomputer technology.

AUTHOR: Prinz, Philip M.; Nelson, Keith E.; Stedt, Joe D.

AUTHOR AFFILIATION: Pennsylvania State U, Div of Special Education &
Communication Disorders, University Parknl

JOURNAL: American Annals of the Deaf, Vol 127(5), 529-535, Sep, 1982

PUBLISHER: American Annals of the Deaf KDES PAS-6--US

ABSTRACT: 10 2-6 yr old deaf children were **trained** to use a novel **interactive** microcomputer **system** with a special interface keyboard that builds in perceptual salience, **individualized** vocabulary, animation, and color graphics in a 2-person-plus- **computer** communication **system** . Although the major objective of the project was to field **test** a **computerized** **reading** **instructional** **system** for young deaf children, it is possible that elaborated versions of this **system** will have wide application in **instructional** programs for preschool children, older school-aged children, and adults evidencing reading problems. (27 ref...

DESCRIPTORS: **Computer Assisted Instruction ; *...**

...Reading Education ; *...

...Special Education

IDENTIFIERS: microcomputer **system** , reading **instruction** , deaf 2-6 yr olds

19820900

34/3,K/74 (Item 5 from file: 11)
DIALOG(R)File 11:PsycINFO(R)
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00664398 1981-11344-001

Computer -managed instruction : Development and evaluation of student skill modules to reduce training time.

AUTHOR: McCombs, Barbara L.; Dobrovolny, Jacqueline L.; Judd, Wilson A.
AUTHOR AFFILIATION: McDonnell Douglas Astronautics Co, St Louis, MO n1
JOURNAL: US AFHRL Technical Report, No 79-20, 131, Aug, 1979
PUBLISHER: AL/HRPP--US

Computer -managed instruction : Development and evaluation of student skill modules to reduce training time.

ABSTRACT: Describes the development and evaluation of the computer -managed instruction (CMI) Student Skills Project in the Air Force Advanced Instructional System (AIS). The student skill modules were packages assigned near the beginning of a military technical training course and included strategies or procedures that would continue to affect student behavior throughout the course. An Orientation to CMI/Time Management Lesson; a Study Skills Package (a self-rating questionnaire and 4 training modules in reading comprehension, memorization, test taking, and concentration); and an Instructor Orientation and Training Package were developed. Evaluation results indicate the following: (a) Substantial time savings were effected by a combination of CMI orientation and time management skill training with a computer -based progress targeting and feedback system. (b) Consistent student training time reductions and performance gains were made through use of study skills materials by students...

...measured student skills and discriminated students who performed satisfactorily vs poorly in the AIS technical training environment. (d) The Instructor Orientation and Training contributed to efficient remediation of student study skill deficiencies and improved instructors' perceptions of their CMI role. (61/2 p ref) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2002 APA...

...DESCRIPTORS: Computer Assisted Instruction ; *...

...Military Training ; *

IDENTIFIERS: development & evaluation of computer managed instruction for study skills improvement, reduction of training time, technical air force students

19790800

34/3,K/75 (Item 1 from file: 35)
DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online
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01742945 ORDER NO: AADAA-I9969901

An interactive visual imagery technique to enhance reading
comprehension of children with reading difficulties

Author: Kelly, Karen Patricia

Degree: Ph.D.

Year: 2000

Corporate Source/Institution: Temple University (0225)

Source: VOLUME 61/04-A OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.

PAGE 1341. 91 PAGES

ISBN: 0-599-74840-0

An interactive visual imagery technique to enhance reading
comprehension of children with reading difficulties

Year: 2000

Descriptors: EDUCATION , READING ; EDUCATION , LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

...italic>. The initial study sought to examine the differences in two types of visual imagery instruction for enhancing reading comprehension skills and to examine the relationship between treatment and visual processing ability. A second study compared the efficacy of...
...Subjects were 54 third through fifth graders at a Philadelphia suburban school, receiving language arts instruction in the resource room.
<italic> Method </italic>. All students in the initial study were randomly assigned to treatment groups and administered visual processing subtests to obtain a score for later analysis. Pretests and posttests included the Wechsler Individualized Achievement Test (WIAT) Basic Reading and Reading Comprehension subtests, in addition to reading and science text passages with corresponding 10-question tests. Subjects in the second study were assigned to a control group and were administered the...

...subtests were not administered. <italic> Results</italic>. In the initial study, a 2 x 2 analysis of co-variance was conducted to examine treatment efficacy and its relationship to visual processing ability. Results revealed that an interactive visual imagery approach was more effective in increasing reading comprehension standard scores than a visual imagery alone approach. Also, high visual processors improved their reading comprehension standard scores significantly more than low visual processors. However, there was no evidence that treatment efficacy was related to visual processing ability. In the second study, an analysis of variance was conducted on the observed WIAT Basic Reading and Reading Comprehension scores only. Tukey tests were used to perform post-hoc comparisons on the observed and adjusted means. On both the observed and adjusted means, significant differences on the WIAT Reading Comprehension scores were revealed among all three treatments conditions. <italic> Conclusion</italic>. This investigation indicated that an interactive (visual and verbal) technique was more effective in improving reading comprehension standard scores than a visual imagery alone and control condition. Visual imagery alone was more beneficial than traditional reading instruction for improving reading comprehension skills of children with reading difficulties.

34/3,K/79 (Item 5 from file: 35)
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01381781 ORDER NO: AAD94-28367

THE EFFECTS OF THREE METHODS OF DIRECT VOCABULARY INSTRUCTION AND ONE METHOD OF COMPUTER -ASSISTED INSTRUCTION ON COLLEGE FRESHMEN'S VOCABULARY KNOWLEDGE IN A DEVELOPMENTAL READING COURSE

Author: JOHNSON, CARLA DENISE

Degree: ED.D.

Year: 1994

Corporate Source/Institution: MEMPHIS STATE UNIVERSITY (0124)

Source: VOLUME 55/07-A OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.

PAGE 1811. 96 PAGES

THE EFFECTS OF THREE METHODS OF DIRECT VOCABULARY INSTRUCTION AND ONE METHOD OF COMPUTER -ASSISTED INSTRUCTION ON COLLEGE FRESHMEN'S VOCABULARY KNOWLEDGE IN A DEVELOPMENTAL READING COURSE

Year: 1994

Descriptors: EDUCATION , CURRICULUM AND INSTRUCTION ; EDUCATION , READING; EDUCATION , TECHNOLOGY

The purpose of this study was to assess the **dynamics** of three different **methods** of vocabulary **instruction** at the college level when each is supplemented by a mixed **method** of **computer** -assisted **instruction** . The sample was drawn from a population of freshmen level college students enrolled in a...

...in Central Arkansas. Enrollment in developmental reading is mandated by the state for students who **scored** below 19 on the **reading** section of the American College **Test** (ACT). One certified **reading teacher** with three years of college **teaching** experience and 60 students participated in the study.

A three group, quasi-experimental design was used to conduct research. Group 1 consisted of 18 students who received definitional **instruction** only. Group 2 consisted of 18 students who received contextual **instruction** only. Group 3 consisted of 24 students who received mixed **instruction** which included definitional and contextual **instruction** . All three groups received supplemental **computer** -assisted **instruction** employing a mixed **method** design one hour per week outside the classroom.

The Stanford Diagnostic **Reading Test** , Form G, Blue Level, Vocabulary subtest, was administered as a pretest to assess baseline vocabulary knowledge of all students. Form H, Blue Level, was administered as a post- **test** to measure differences in vocabulary knowledge of each group over time and treatment. The following research questions were posed: (1) Will there be a statistically significant difference of vocabulary post- **test scores** , as measured by the Stanford Diagnostic **Reading Test** when the **method** of **computer** -assisted **instruction** is consistent with the **method** of **teacher** directed **instruction** ? (2) Will there be a statistically significant difference of weekly vocabulary **scores** , as measured by **teacher** -constructed **tests** , when the **method** of **computer** -assisted **instruction** is consistent with the **method** of **teacher** -directed **instruction** ? (3) Will there be a statistically significant difference in delayed recall of vocabulary, as measured by a **teacher** -constructed **test** , when the **method** of **computer** -assisted **instruction** is consistent with the **method** of **teacher** -directed **instruction** ?

To **test** the research questions, a one-way **analysis** of variance was used to compare **scores** on the Stanford Diagnostic **Reading Test** and the delayed post- **test** . A 3 x 6 repeated measures **analysis** of variance

was used to compare scores on the six weekly tests .

Based on the analysis of data it was determined that the students receiving context only instruction scored significantly higher on the Stanford Diagnostic Reading Test than the mixed group. There were no differences between the definition only and context only groups. All three groups showed significant improvement from test 1 to test 6 on the six weekly tests with the context only group showing the most improvement. There were no differences among the three groups on the delayed post- test

34/3,K/80 (Item 6 from file: 35)
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01289763 ORDER NO: AAD93-11287

**AN INSTRUCTIONAL DESIGN FOR ADULT LITERACY TUTOR TRAINING USING
COMPUTER -ASSISTED INTERACTIVE MEDIA**

Author: PARISH, MARY JO

Degree: ED.D.

Year: 1992

Corporate Source/Institution: ILLINOIS STATE UNIVERSITY (0092)

Source: VOLUME 54/01-A OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.

PAGE 62. 308 PAGES

**AN INSTRUCTIONAL DESIGN FOR ADULT LITERACY TUTOR TRAINING USING
COMPUTER -ASSISTED INTERACTIVE MEDIA**

Year: 1992

Descriptors: EDUCATION , ADULT AND CONTINUING; EDUCATION , READING;
EDUCATION , TECHNOLOGY

This study involved three principal tasks. An instructional problem in adult literacy tutor training programs was analyzed. An instructional design intended to resolve the instructional problem through computer assisted interactive media (CAIM) technology was developed. A comprehensive and systematic CAIM training program was created and field tested.

The analysis process established that adult literacy tutors may not perform in ways they should because they may not have received comprehensive and systematic training. Further, the analysis established that conventional tutor training instructional designs and practices may not meet the needs of the volunteer tutor population in the areas of content, learning preference, and personal convenience. The potential for comprehensive and systematic training, using computer assisted interactive media as the instructional delivery system, was investigated.

Using a generic conception of instructional design and the Rhodes' (1992, Biehler & Rhodes, 1992) instructional design methodology, a process appropriate to the development of CAIM training for adult literacy tutors was completed. This process involved the examination of the instructional problem and problematic elements related to design context, content, setting, and clientele. Alternative resolutions to...

...elements were examined and optimum resolutions chosen. These resolutions established CAIM as the most appropriate instructional delivery system for comprehensive and systematic tutor training. Development of a prototype CAIM training program followed the design process.

Five experts in the field of adult basic education and/or reading instruction field tested the prototype program. These subjects reacted positively to the training program, indicated specific areas for revision, and indicated that CAIM was a viable instructional delivery system for tutor training. Suggested revisions were examined. Those deemed appropriate were subsequently made to the prototype training program. Future research and development, through expanded field testing and subsequent revision, was recommended.

34/3,K/81 (Item 7 from file: 35)
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01094444 ORDER NO: AAD90-00800

**EVALUATION OF A MICROCOMPUTER-BASED REMEDIAL READING SYSTEM FOR
READING-DISABLED CHILDREN**

Author: HERFKENS, CAROLINA ADRIANA BERNARDINA

Degree: PH.D.

Year: 1989

Corporate Source/Institution: THE UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT (0056)

Source: VOLUME 50/11-A OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.

PAGE 3463. 111 PAGES

**EVALUATION OF A MICROCOMPUTER-BASED REMEDIAL READING SYSTEM FOR
READING-DISABLED CHILDREN**

Year: 1989

Descriptors: EDUCATION , CURRICULUM AND INSTRUCTION ; EDUCATION ,
TESTS AND MEASUREMENTS; EDUCATION , TECHNOLOGY

The primary purpose of this research was the development and **evaluation** of a remedial reading software program for reading disabled children. **Computer** synthesized speech and voice-recognition were used **interactively** to **teach** word decoding skills and word **analysis** . The program **teaches** the sounds of 32 high-frequency two- and three-letter decoding units and gives the student practice in applying the units to decode 39 common words. The **instructional** sequences were designed to maximize the acquisition of sound-symbol associations and to prevent students...

...disabled boys between 8.0 and 11.8 years of age participated in the experimental **evaluation** of the software. All subjects were pretested on their **ability** to **read** the **Training** Words taught in the software program, and on their **ability** to **read** a list of Transfer Words (real and nonsense words) not taught in the program but...

...20 to the control condition. Twice a week, the experimental subjects received 30-45 minute **training** sessions with the new software. The average total **training** time per subject was 3.8 hours. Control subjects spent an equal number of hours practicing with a **computer** spelling program. After **training** was completed the **reading tests** were **readministered** .

Compared with control subjects, experimental subjects showed about a 20% greater gain at posttest for both **Training** and Transfer Words, and equally strong gains on nonsense and real Transfer Words. No experimental subject failed to improve from pre- to posttest on both **Training** and Transfer words. These results provide strong support for the effectiveness of this new approach to **teaching** decoding skills. The addition of voice-recognition and high-quality synthetic speech to software for the microcomputer promises greater **educational** efficiency and increased utilization by children with limited **reading skills** .

34/3,K/83 (Item 9 from file: 35)
DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online
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906492 ORDER NO: AAD86-01433

**ACTIVATING CHILDREN'S METACOGNITIVE READING PROCESSES (COMPREHENSION
MONITORING, COGNITION, TRAINING , STUDY, COMPUTER -ASSISTED INSTRUCTION
(CAI))**

Author: OFFUTT, JANE

Degree: PH.D.

Year: 1985

Corporate Source/Institution: UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH (0178)

Source: VOLUME 46/12-A OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.

PAGE 3667. 210 PAGES

**ACTIVATING CHILDREN'S METACOGNITIVE READING PROCESSES (COMPREHENSION
MONITORING, COGNITION, TRAINING , STUDY, COMPUTER -ASSISTED INSTRUCTION
(CAI))**

Year: 1985

Descriptors: EDUCATION , READING

The purpose of this study was to **examine two methods for teaching reading comprehension**. The traditional **method** required students to recognize main ideas and factual details. The experimental **method** required students to make decisions about the meaning of sentences and paragraphs. Forty 4th **grade** students in two elementary buildings carried out these reading activities at individual **computer** terminals.

ANCOVA measures indicated that the experimental group **scored** significantly higher on a standardized **test of reading comprehension**, on more difficult **passages** taken from an informal reading inventory, and on narrative **passages** taken from the **Interactive Reading Assessment System**. They also **scored** significantly higher on a measure of comprehension monitoring devised by the investigator. Correlation measures indicated that the experimental **method** effected a change in the relationship between comprehension and comprehension monitoring **processes**.

The outcome of this study indicated that reading activities which attempted to induce 4th-graders to engage in active processing seemed to improve their abilities to **learn**, remember, and **analyze** written information. Also, these active processing skills seemed to generate to a novel **testing** situation.

...

34/3,K/85 (Item 11 from file: 35)
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875644 ORDER NO: AAD85-00239

**THE EFFECTS OF QUESTIONING-STRATEGY TRAINING DELIVERED BY A COMPUTERIZED
-TEXT SYSTEM ON THE COMPREHENSION, VOCABULARY, AND METACOGNITION OF THIRD
GRADE STUDENTS**

Author: MACGREGOR, SUSAN KIM

Degree: ED.D.

Year: 1984

Corporate Source/Institution: NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY AT RALEIGH
(0155)

Source: VOLUME 46/01-A OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
PAGE 63. 261 PAGES

**THE EFFECTS OF QUESTIONING-STRATEGY TRAINING DELIVERED BY A COMPUTERIZED
-TEXT SYSTEM ON THE COMPREHENSION, VOCABULARY, AND METACOGNITION OF THIRD
GRADE STUDENTS**

Year: 1984

Descriptors: EDUCATION , CURRICULUM AND INSTRUCTION

The purpose of this study was to investigate the effects of questioning-strategy training delivered by a computerized -text system on the vocabulary, comprehension, and metacognition of third grade students. The subjects were 48 third grade students from an elementary school in the Wake County School System in North Carolina. The students were categorized as average or good readers based upon their total reading score on the Gates-MacGinitie Reading Tests. Subjects were blocked according to reading ability and randomly assigned to one of four treatment groups. Pre- and post- tests of comprehension, vocabulary, and metacognition were administered to all students.

In conjunction with the questioning-strategy training, the student in Groups 1, 2, and 3 read passages presented by computerized -text systems developed by the researcher. Group 1 received questioning-strategy training for clarification delivered by a computerized -text system with an automated dictionary. Group 2 received questioning-strategy training for focus of attention delivery by a computerized -text system which modeled questions and provided a natural language understanding interface the students used to ask questions that could be answered by the text. Group 3 received questioning-strategy training for both clarification and focus of attention delivered by a computerized -text system with an automated dictionary and the question modeling and understanding facility. Group 4 received no questioning-strategy training and read the passages on paper.

The data were analyzed using univariate analysis of covariance procedures. The results indicated that the questioning-strategy training had a significant positive effect on student vocabulary achievement and on the students' metacognition for vocabulary. The effect of the training on comprehension and metacognition for comprehension was not significant. In addition, reading ability had a significant effect on gains in comprehension, vocabulary, and metacognition for vocabulary. Average readers achieved greater gains than good readers. Computer feedback to student-generated questions was significantly correlated to gains in vocabulary and comprehension scores. There was a significant positive correlation between positive feedback and gains in vocabulary. Also, a significant positive correlation was found between negative feedback and gains in comprehension.

...

1/8/04

Set	Items	Description
S1	5545222	SYSTEM? ?
S2	764576	METHOD? ?
S3	2673555	PROCESS??
S4	1012731	PROCEDURE?
S5	1205984	TUTOR? OR INSTRUCT? OR TEACH? OR DRILL?
S6	3260956	EDUCAT? OR LEARN? OR TRAIN? OR PEDAGOG?
S7	111308	READ?(5N) (SKILL? OR COMPREHEN? OR APTITUD? OR ABILIT? OR UNDERSTAND? OR EXERCIS??? OR PRACTIC??? OR TEST? OR EXAM??????-??)
S8	5240191	GRADE? ? OR GRADING OR EVALUAT? OR RATE? ? OR RATING OR ANALYS? OR ANALYZ? OR SCORE? ? OR SCORING
S9	1739024	TEST OR TESTS OR TESTED OR TESTING
S10	914451	INTERACTIVE? OR INTER()ACTIVE? OR FEEDBACK? OR FEED?()BACK OR CLOSED()LOOP OR CLOSEDLOOP
S11	580553	ADAPTIV? OR DYNAMIC?
S12	2010932	SUMMARY? OR SUMMARIE? OR SUMMARIS? OR SUMMERIZ? OR ANSWER? OR RESPONSE? ?
S13	1503848	SYNOPS? OR ABSTRACT? OR THUMBNAIL? OR BRIEF? OR PASSAGE? ?
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S15	740069	DESKTOP? OR DESK() (TOP OR TOPS) OR PROCESSOR? ?
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S17	3561967	COMPUTER? ?
S18	70790	CPU OR CENTRAL()PROCESS?()UNIT?
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S20	51889	COMPUTER()BASED OR COMPUTERBASED
S21	1231600	HIERARCH? OR TAXONOM? OR CATEGOR? OR CLASSIFY? OR CLASSIFICAT???
S22	0	IC=(G10L? OR G09B? OR G06K? OR G06F?)
S23	688859	CUSTOMIZ? OR CUSTOMIS? OR PERSONALIS? OR PERSONALIZ? OR (CUSTOM OR TAILOR) () (MADE OR MAKE?) OR INDIVIDUALIS? OR INDIVIDUALIZ?
S24	7996	S1:S4 AND S5:S6(5N)S7
S25	914	S1:S4(5N)S14:S20 AND S24
S26	271	S25 AND S8:S9 AND S10:S11 AND S12:S13
S27	167	S26 AND S21:S23
S28	271	S26:S27
S29	88	S28 AND S10:S11(5N) (S12:S13 OR S8:S9)
S30	78	S29 AND PY<2002
S31	71	RD (unique items)

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